

Canadian club of Vancouver
Proceedings
1906-1908

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1st
Proceedings

of the

*Canadian
Club of
Vancouver*

1906 - 1908





ADDRESSES

Delivered Before

The Canadian Club of Vancouver

1906—1908

THE NEWS-ADVERTISER, PRINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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1906-08



F. C. WADE, ESQ., K.C., PRESIDENT 1906-1907

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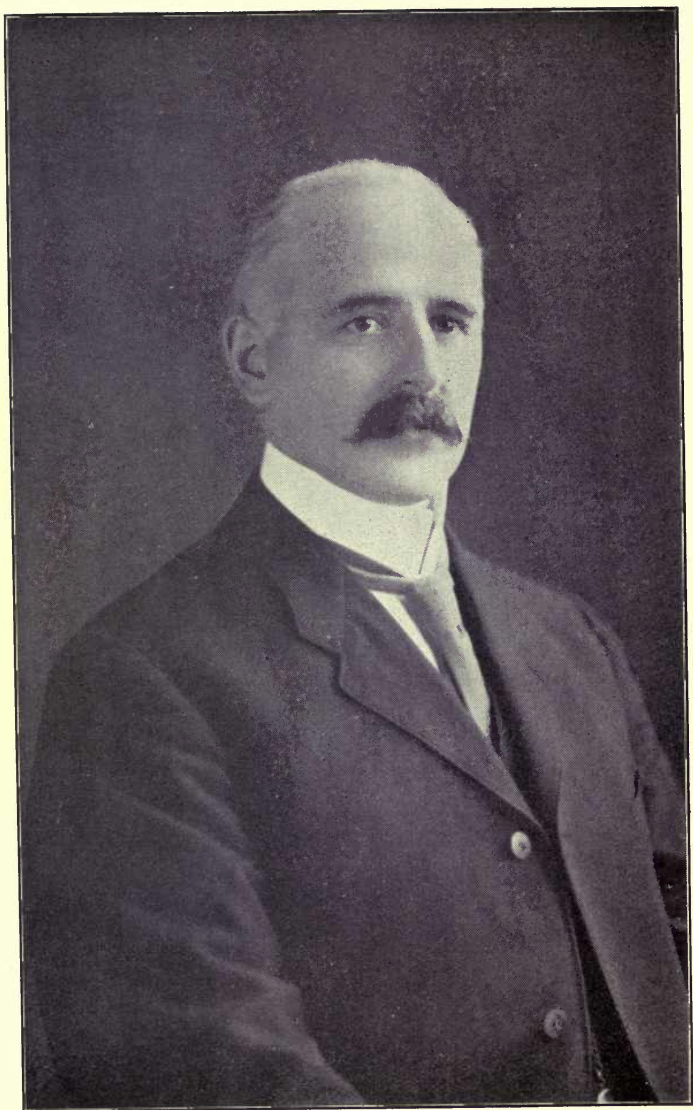
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HONORARY MEMBERS.

Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

Rudyard Kipling.

Walter Moberley, C.E.



J. N. ELLIS, ESQ., PRESIDENT 1908-1909

History of the Club.

The Canadian Club of Vancouver was organized on Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August, 1906, with a charter membership of forty-seven. It has a total membership now of 680 and three honorary members.

The inaugural luncheon was held on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of December, 1906, at one o'clock in the Acland Hood Hall. His Excellency, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada was the guest of honor and delivered a very eloquent address dealing with the position of Vancouver and its relation to the destiny of Canada. Mr. Frederick C. Wade, the first president of the Club presided, and the guests included many of the representative residents of British Columbia. This inaugural luncheon was a most happy and auspicious one, and started the Club on a career of success which has continued throughout its life.

Since its inception Twenty-four luncheons have been given by the Club and the addresses delivered by the guests of the day were of a particularly high and lofty tone.

In addition to the luncheons, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the talented English authoress, gave a lecture under the auspices of the Club, and the proceeds together with a donation from the Club, amounting to \$250, were donated to the Quebec Battlefields Fund.



JOHN J. BANFIELD, ESQ., PRESIDENT 1907-1908

President Banfield's Address

AT THE

Annual Meeting, Nov. 3rd, 1908.

IN terminating my duties as President of this Club, I desire to call attention to one or two thoughts relating to the Canadian Club movement which I think deserve some attention. Generally, I think, the movement has an importance that perhaps we do not fully appreciate, and that as a result we do not give to it the amount of energy that its merits demand.

That it is in some quarters misunderstood seems to me to be the case, and to remove one of these false ideas regarding it, I want to say at the outset that its purpose is distinctly imperialistic; that the spirit of Canadianism in maturity is not sectional in the narrow sense, and is not seeking any sectional advantage. We are content with our political relations; our only desire in that connection is to bring to the Federation a nation of greater strength and value than Canada has been in the past. We are not seeking anything at the hands of the Empire, we are not agitating for any rights and privileges not now enjoyed by us; on the contrary, we are striving for a better title to the rights and privileges we now exercise. We want to deserve our place, to make Canada more important to the Empire.

It is not our ambition to make Canada a separate nation; we have a far higher aim, that is, to make Canada the most important factor in the greatest of all empires. The territory of Canada, its excellent geographical position and wealth, are such that when it is fully populated it alone would be the peer of most of the nations of the earth; but how much brighter its destiny as part of and partner in an empire the limit of whose powers would be subject alone to the will of its citizens.

This high destiny is the ideal which furnishes at once the inspiration and the aim of the Canadian Club movement. The practical result sought is the making of good imperialistic citizens of the people who will find homes in this country. The

task we undertake is to mould these thousands into loyal subjects, and in short to people our vast and productive areas with a population of loyal, patriotic and affectionate British subjects.

We realise that this country must always be free and self-governed. The people who are capable of executing the task incidental to the settlement of Canada will never consent to any other condition. In the nature of things they will be capable and self-dependent; their allegiance to the Crown must be voluntary; their wills and hearts must accord with their political relations; and we must not forget, too, that we are in the minority, a handful of people occupying a country that will in a few years be the home of millions, many of whom, the great majority indeed, will be strangers to our history and our institutions.

It is part of our duty to help to inculcate that regard for British institutions which will be necessary to insure the resolute loyalty of these people. To that end our institutions should be kept pure, that the great fundamental principles underlying our system of government shall not be violated, that Canadian life shall present a fitting exposition of those principles, and in this way give to them all the privileges and protection that their inherent excellence entitles them to exercise.

These purposes require loyalty to local interests, every good Canadian should be a loyal subject and at the same time a good citizen of the community in which he resides. Here, then, is the creed of the Canadian Club—loyalty to the British Empire, expressed in making Canada the greatest possible factor to the strength of the Empire; loyalty to Canada, expressed in making this Province the most progressive in the Dominion, and in making this City the greatest in the Province. Our creed locally applied then, and as worked out by consistent members of the Vancouver Canadian Club, consists in seeking the highest good of the race by working to make his city the greatest in British Columbia, the Province the greatest in Canada, and the country the greatest in the Empire, and the Empire the greatest that ever has been, the greatest not alone in wealth and power, but the greatest in that in it is to be found the highest average of comfort and happiness to the individual, the surest protection of human rights, and the highest inducement to the practice of those virtues by which alone men and nations can be truly great.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY EARL GREY
G.C.M.G. Governor General of Canada

ON

The Destiny of Canada

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1906

His Excellency Earl Grey on rising was greeted with great enthusiasm.

"Mr. Chairman, guests and gentlemen," he said, "I thank you, Mr. Wade, for the way in which you proposed the toast, and you, gentlemen, for the extremely hearty cordiality with which you received it. I am grateful to you for the more than graceful way in which you referred to the connection between my family and Canada. If I take you into my confidence I'll admit I feel occasionally slightly embarrassed when these allusions are made to my ancestry. Real ancestors are not only an asset but a liability. I like a man who makes his own ancestry. Any man who makes claim to any regard or esteem by virtue of possessing illustrious ancestors, is a man I never want to make my friend, no more do you, Dr. Wade"—The President of the Club touched the speaker's arm and whispered.

"The Chairman reminds me," Earl Grey remarked, "that he no more than all of us doesn't like being doctored."

"Mr. Wade," he went on, and a smile fluttered over the many faces at the slight emphasis he put on the "Mr.," I might grasp the Olympian laurels which you hold within my reach by answering what you have set before us.

Mr. Wade has asked what is the destiny of Canada, and has pointed out that Canada felt her position of irresponsibility to be inconsistent with the dignity and genius of a British people. Well, I do not come here with a scheme of Imperial federation, but to continue along the line to which the Chairman has given expression, I might say the Dominion has only to ask England to admit her into the councils of her Parliament, and if she is

prepared to assume her share of obligations in relation to the Empire, I venture to say, not speaking officially but personally, that she will receive the warmest response. I have often had a dream that while former schemes of federation have been the result of the pressure of necessity, the imperial federation of the British Empire may yet be founded on a basis of self-respect and that the self-respect to which your Chairman has given expression may be the impelling motive toward the realization of the dream.

My first visit to this portion of the Pacific Coast was about twenty-five years ago. At that time a few dollars would have purchased the site of your entire city. The baptismal ceremony which bestowed upon your city the historic and distinguished name of Vancouver had not yet taken place. When I was last in this part of the world, your now famous Vancouver was known to comparatively few as Gastown, thus irreverently named after that inspired booster, "Gassy" Jack, to whom the future greatness of Vancouver appears to have been revealed.

It requires no inspired prophet to foretell the greatness of Vancouver now. Vancouver is now the recognized gateway between the East and the West, the gateway through which the double streams of commerce between the Occident and the Orient, and between Britain and the self-governing nations of New Zealand and Australia will flow in ever-increasing volume, until Vancouver shall become, perhaps, the first and most important port of all the world.

Gentlemen, have you ever reflected on the position of Hong Kong and Shanghai, and on the lesson which these two flourishing seaports offer to Vancouver? These seaports, as you know, are the channels through which China exports her surplus produce, and imports the foreign merchandise for which that surplus produce is exchanged. You will be able to realize what is the value of being a national port, through which the export and import streams of merchandise flow when I remind you that over one thousand million dollars of British capital are invested in trade, financial and industrial centres in the modern settlement of Shanghai and that Hong Kong, which sixty years ago was a barren rock, can make the proud boast that its business now requires a larger tonnage of ocean shipping than any other port in the world, not excepting London.

When you look at the map and realize that Vancouver is the nearest white man's port to the ports of the Orient, you will know what thoughts are in my mind without my expressing them. Now, if Hong Kong and Shanghai do this enormous business when China is asleep, what may we not expect when China awakes? The signs are daily increasing that China is at last awakening. That great giant is now digging his huge fists into his eyes; if you listen you can almost hear the sounds which herald the approach of that great awakening, which, when it comes, will burst the bonds that have compressed the feet and cramped and dwarfed the development of that nation for centuries.

Now, what does this all mean to you? No country, not even Canada, possesses greater natural resources than that vast empire of China, or a greater potential field for commercial or industrial enterprises. Who, I ask, is the natural heir to the increased foreign trade which we can see coming in future years from China and Japan? Who is going to benefit? But the answer to that question is obvious. That nation is going to benefit which has the markets on which China and Japan depend for the interchange of their surplus produce, and which owns and commands the trade routes which connect those markets with the ports of the Orient. Now, then comes in your great good fortune. Through the enterprise of the C. P. R. it has already been shown that Canada can secure the route between Europe and Asia for herself, and unless she allows unwise legislation to prevent her from realizing her opportunities, she will have not only the trade route but the market as well.

Nature, the C. P. R. and the British fleet have together given and secured to Canada the shortest and best trade route between Europe and Asia. You thus enjoy the immeasurable advantage of a geographical preference, which no one can take from you. Trade, like water, will always seek its outlet through the easiest channel, consequently, every improvement which makes it easier for the Canadian transcontinental trade should be a matter of public rejoicing. When I read in the press that the C. P. R. has effected an improvement in its grade over a section west of Winnipeg which enables a locomotive to haul 1,800 tons instead of 500 tons, or more than trebling its efficiency, I rejoice over the additional force which has been pro-

vided for securing to Canada the trade route between Europe and the Orient. When I read that the C. P. R. and the Allan Line have together shortened the bridge from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, when I read that the C. P. R. have reduced the time of transit across this continent to ninety hours, and have also quickened the passage between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hong Kong, I rejoice again and again. For what is the meaning to the Canadian nation and the British Empire of Canada becoming the recognized trade route between Europe and the Orient, and between England and Australasia, too? No one can measure the incomparable value to you of that great achievement. History teaches us that culture, strength, inventiveness, energy in all its forms, literary, artistic and philanthropic, as well as material, and the seat of the Empire itself are to be found in that place where sits the centre of exchange.

In making Vancouver the gateway between the East and West, I believe you are laying the foundation of a greatness, which, if your citizens have brains, energy, and above all, character, may secure to you one of the most honored places in the past, present or future history of mankind.

I shall have failed in my object if I have not communicated to you my own profound belief in the present and potential advantages you can enjoy because of your great natural resources and of your unique geographical position. I have said that the people of Canada will have only themselves to blame if the accepted trade route between Europe and the Orient and between England and Australasia, too, does not traverse Canadian territory. May I venture to say that it seems to me it will be your fault if you do not also supply every year an increasing market for the foreign trade of China and Japan. Up to now British Columbia has done little towards the building up of a great Oriental trade, notwithstanding the fact that her resources in fisheries, lumber, minerals, fruit and dairy cultivation are greater than those of either Washington or Oregon. That you have not been able to do much as yet is only natural, for you are just arriving at the stage of manhood. In Japan, owing to the construction of railways and industrial development the demand for lumber is increasing. The home supplies have been reduced to such an extent that it has been necessary for the Japanese Government to place restrictions on the cutting of lumber. The

demand for imported lumber is, consequently, increasing in Japan and Korea and Manchuria, which are treeless countries, as well as in China—British Columbia is the natural source of supply for the timber requirements of all these countries. It is well known that the sleepers required at Vladivostock, came from British Columbia. Then the fact that Japan is slowly, but, I believe surely, substituting bread for rice as food, is full of meaning for British Columbia, as well as for the Prairie Provinces. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people, particularly with regard to their food, and we must not be too impatient if the rate of transition from rice to bread appears to be slow to us. The fact that the Japanese Government has established bread for rice in the diet of its army and navy is a fact of the first importance. The Japanese Government having given this proof of preference of bread over rice, it would seem that if energetic steps were taken by those who are interested in creating new markets for Canadian produce to educate the Japanese people to appreciate bread, and how to make bread out of Canadian flour by means of Canadian stoves, the example set by the Government might be largely followed by the people. Rice requires time and trouble to prepare, and also needs a relish to make it palatable. Fuel is scarce in Japan and fires are costly. It would therefore appear as if time and trouble and money might be saved to the poor man of Japan if we were to substitute a loaf of bread for a dish of rice. But bread as well as rice requires a relish. Well, it would be as easy for Canada to supply Japan with cheese, butter and jam as with bread.

British Columbia is an ideal dairy and fruit country, and it seems to me that it will be your own fault if you are not able, when you have cleared sufficient ground, to export to Japan all the jam, butter and cheese which she may require. Until this year Japan levied a higher duty on Canadian than United States imports. This year owing to the advantages which Canada enjoys in being a portion of the British Empire, Canadian imports have been given by Japan the advantage of the "most favored" treatment.

If there is any part of the world which should be able to take profitable advantage of the increasing foreign trade of China and Japan, that part would appear to be British Colum-

bia, both from the quality of its climate and its land, and from its comparative proximity to Japan. The foreign trade of the Orient would then appear to be a natural asset of B. C., always available, like a balance at the bank, whenever your people may desire to realize it. Further reflect that in proportion as your railways can secure the remunerative volume of through traffic between Europe and Asia, it will be able to reduce local rates to the advantages of everyone. It would be easy to show that every citizen of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is directly interested in Canada becoming the trade route between the East and the West, but it is too large a subject on which to enter.

I understand that this luncheon celebrates the inauguration of your Canadian Club. With the various Canadian Clubs that exist in the more progressive cities of the Dominion, I am in heartiest sympathy. I may say so because it is the special feature of Canadian Clubs that they are not associated with any particular sect or party, but are representative of all who have at heart the well-being of the Dominion. A club such as this which exists for the purpose of obtaining addresses from men, no matter to what party they may belong, who are conspicuous for their disinterested zeal in the public service, secures two results. One result is that your horizon is widened; that your touch with the great world outside is strengthened; that your life is removed out of the narrow and muddy rut of selfish provincialism which is the chief curse and weakness of nearly every portion of the British Empire. Situated as you are on the tides that flow round the world, your thoughts and talk will naturally take a wide and comprehensive range. It has even been the case that towns situated as the commanding point of the great trade routes of the world, as Venice was before the Cape of Good Hope route to India was discovered, enjoyed a civic life, ennobled by a rich and varied culture, by a high idealism and by a splendid spirit. And so it may be with you. Use your Club as a window through which the best and purest light of the United States, of the Old World and of the New, can shine in upon the life of your town, and by the warmth and brightness of their rays contribute to the enlightenment of your city.

Another result that will follow in the wake of a well-managed Canadian Club is that it will provide you with a security

against those evils which fasten upon every self-governing city whenever democracy goes to sleep and allows self-interest to creep into places of high public trust. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and unless those who have at heart the well-being of the people are continually on the watch to guard against the entrance of corruption into the sacred temples of the State, the people will be pillaged and oppressed just as ruthlessly under democratic forms as by the most cruel and selfish of ancient times. To provide a platform for those men, from whatever quarter they may come, who are most strenuous in their endeavor to make the life of a people not only prosperous but high, noble and cultured, and to create an atmosphere favorable to the realisation of such ideals is, I understand, the first object of the Canadian Clubs such as yours, and in attaining that object I wish you complete success.

Only last month, in the early days of August, I was on the Atlantic shores of Newfoundland. The distance which divides the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts of Canada is greater than that which separates England from the Caspian Sea, and the whole of that wide territory is suitable for the establishment of healthy, happy, prosperous British homes. I hope I am doing no injustice to the other parts of this fair Dominion when I say that no part of its wide and beautiful extent has captivated my heart and fancy more than has your beautiful Province of B. C. Never have I visited any portion of the world which has filled my heart with a greater desire to establish my permanent home in its midst than has your Province of B. C. I have just returned through the kindness of your esteemed Governor, from a yachting trip through your incomparable fiords. Gentlemen, there is a saying which is attributed to Princess Louise, who is reported after her arrival at Victoria to have cabled to Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, that British Columbia was half-way between Balmoral and Heaven. I hope I may not be considered guilty of an extravagance when I say that when the other evening I drifted quietly past your archipelago of lovely islands, and gazed upon the unruffled surface of your narrow waters, which reflected the surrounding mountains in their depths. I felt, and your Lieutenant-Governor agreed with me, in the quiet and dreamy atmosphere of that wonderful scenery, only broken by the plunge of the salmon and by the strings of duck necklac-

ing the lovely bosoms of your bays, that Princess Louise had erred in not having located your Province even nearer to heaven than she did.

Well, what is to be the future of this wonderful country? Its advantages would appear to be unique. All it requires is population. I understand there is abundant capital ready for investment in B. C., as soon as there is an available supply of labor. If you desire to realise the destiny which I have ventured to conceive for you, you will have to find some way which all-fair-minded and reasonable men can accept to solve your labor problem. At present it would appear that want of labor is the only difficulty which prevents your Province from becoming not only one of the most prosperous parts of the British Empire and the homes of the happiest women, but also the finest orchard in the world. You appear to have abundance of land, which, when cleared, will yield from the cultivation of three or five acres an income more than sufficient to provide a family with all and more than it requires, and enable its members to enjoy as the result of their industry an opportunity of developing, under the most desirable conditions, the highest faculties with which they may be endowed. And I do not know of any other country of which so much can be said.

Some people are afraid that a community which has received so much as you have at so slight a cost will be wanting in that character which, as a rule, only results from the hard discipline of toil and suffering and from the grace of tears. Your Canadian Club, by holding the highest ideals to the community, can do much to remedy that want of discipline. There is a blissful law of nature which has decreed that little is unattainable to the individual who earnestly devotes himself to the unselfish attainment of the public good. If your Club, under the guidance of the most patriotic among you, resolves that its influence shall be on the side of all that is calculated to make a strenuous, cultured and righteous people, there will be no limit to the degree of your influence.



MR. BYRON E. WALKER ON

British Columbia in Relation to the Rest of Canada

OCTOBER 16TH, 1906

MR. WALKER, when the applause that greeted him had subsided, thanked the Club for the opportunity of addressing them.

He was particularly glad to see a Canadian Club gathered in such a hall, which was the best auditorium for the purpose he had yet been in. The members were such as he saw in Toronto all through the Winter, but there was this difference, that there was a little less hair on the heads of the members than in Toronto. He mentioned this, because he would like to see a larger representation of younger men. One of the objects for which a Canadian Club was formed was to hear addresses by outsiders who had special knowledge on various subjects, and it was quite evident that the young men would be trained in the large characteristics of national life by listening to such men; for this reason he hoped the young men of Vancouver would join the Club rapidly.

"When I was asked to name a title to my address," said Mr. Walker, "I said that I would venture to speak about the relations of British Columbia to Canada. In attempting to do so I can only speak from a materialistic point of view, and under the impressions that have come to me in seeing British Columbia again after an absence of four years. Before entering on conditions as they are I would ask you to bear in mind conditions as they were before Confederation. At that time this Province was comparatively unpeopled, and the provinces in Eastern Canada were by no means in a very flourishing condition. Between them lay the vast prairie country controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the idea of Confederation was to secure and

settle this, and connect all these scattered provinces in one string. We want to ask to-day whether we have or have not succeeded in our efforts.

The first great physical thing to do was to build the Canadian Pacific Railway, and when this was built the question arose whether trade could not be made to flow from east to west. One eminent man says that trade moves naturally north and south. I don't know that this is so, but at least we will ask ourselves whether we are succeeding in our efforts to make it move from East to West.

Canada has in her natural resources five great distinctive features. There are her fisheries which are the greatest in the world; her forest areas, which are the greatest in the world; her grain areas, as yet in the commencement of their development, and destined to make the Dominion the granary of the world; her pastures of almost illimitable extent; and her minerals and waterpower. Possibly our areas in respect to mining are not greater than those of the United States, but we are greater in all these things, and added to them all we have more water power than any other nation. The possession of all these things, therefore, gives us greater natural resources than any other country of denser population.

With all these elements it would seem that Canada must become one of the great nations of the world. It is not necessary that we should have as great a population as the United States. An excessive population is not necessary for a great nation. When we have twenty or twenty-five millions of people, enough to give us commercial stability and social coherence, then we can take our place alongside any nation of four hundred or five hundred millions of people for the matter of that. Canada has that destiny before her undoubtedly, if she can only continue to go on without excessive political or moral corruption, or under conditions existing at the present time.

I am not thinking of that so much to-day, however, as of the intimate relations of the various parts of Canada to each other. Now, when the C. P. R. was built, and the great prairie country west of the Lakes was taken from the Hudson's Bay Company, we all realized that the great problem was not the development of Eastern Canada or B. C., but the development of that great intervening space. Now that great wheat growing

area is becoming settled, and largely by people from the South, and I venture to say that we should never have had any great population there till it moved northward from the United States. It might not be till they had eighty, ninety or one hundred millions, but until the time that land became dear and scarce in the South they would not move to the North. This comes about because a man will not move into a colder climate when he can get land where the conditions of life are a little easier on account of climatic conditions. But now, when he comes here, and finds great tracts of land ready cleared for him, where the surveyor makes the roads by indicating where they should run, he concludes, and rightly, that there is no country in the world in which he can make so easy a beginning or get results so quickly as in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that having found this out, that people should be moving into them quickly is not wonderful.

Now, when one comes to British Columbia one realizes that it is very different than in dealing with the Prairie Provinces. On the prairies we do not hesitate to establish a bank in a town within three or four months after it has started, because we feel that results are sure. In British Columbia, though, faith in its future is strong in our hearts, it is somewhat different. In some respects it must wait till the prairies have developed a market for its products.

British Columbia is a very huge subject, and one cannot hope to cover the whole ground in an address like this, but we may pause for a while to consider what Nature has done for this Province. In the first place it is a land of incomparable beauty. I don't suppose there is in a given area a greater amount of beauty in any country in the world. It has that great quality, variety of climate, which makes it so well suited to the Anglo-Saxon people. They can have it nearly sub-tropical if they wish, at least as nearly sub-tropical as ever can be suitable to the Anglo-Saxon race. That race deteriorates in tropical climates, and we can find no country south of the 49th parallel quite as good for Anglo-Saxon as British Columbia. Washing the feet of your mountains for hundreds of miles you have the greatest ocean in the world. In its fisheries it offers an unlimited supply of that food, which is the easiest to obtain, and which under certain conditions might be man's last resort.

You have that in greater quantities. You have harbors enough to contain the commercial navies of the world—not developed to any great extent as yet; but when you consider the possibilities before the harbor of the Grand Trunk Pacific on the Northern coast, and that there may be many others like it, besides the magnificent harbors of Vancouver and Victoria, these harbors are something that British Columbia may well be proud of.

I have heard your country sometimes called a “sea of mountains,” but I would rather call it a “world of valleys,” valleys teeming with the possibilities of life and capable of supporting a denser population than any other country in the world. Its valleys from the depth and extraordinary range of character of the soil, are capable of wonderful variety of production. In the valleys of the Thompson and other rivers, I am told that the soil is ten to 50 feet deep, created by the exidation of the rocks, and capable of everything from growing the richest bunch-grass for cattle to the most advanced products of the most extensive cultivation.

In addition to your valleys your mountains also are vast storehouses of wealth, carrying on their flanks the charms of Ceres, and in their bowels the wealth of Pluto. We have seen mountains that were absolutely sterile, but here, while thousands may live along the flanks of your mountain, tens of thousands may live by delving in its bowels.

In this connection we want to keep clear the distinction between the wealth that is being turned into money now, and the potential wealth of the country. The average man is not much interested in the wealth that is to be in twenty-five or thirty years’ time, and for that reason our little mills of industry in Canada may seem trifling and truly insignificant compared with what they may be. In some respects British Columbia has only made a start, but she must take pleasure in what her children will be enabled to do.

You have the greatest good forest wealth in the world. You have the greatest spruce areas, and since spruce is limited, there are great possibilities of wealth in that. It should, however, be more carefully guarded. The harm done by fires seems to be beyond the reach of anyone to prevent. Four years ago you were trying every effort to stop the fires, but I find that they are still going on as badly as ever, and it seems incredible to me that the

people do not demand that more money should be spent and more measures taken to prevent fires. It is just as terrible a waste that these forests should be burned as if you took some gigantic gold mine and scooped out all its glittering wealth and flung it away.

In your coal areas and copper mines development is going on and there has also been certain development in iron, and with these and your water power with its electrical possibilities, and your great wealth, you have assurance that some day British Columbia will be one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. One of your old settlers told me that he had waited twenty-five years to see this, and had not yet seen it, he said. Remember that it is as much a matter of physical development as settling the prairies, where the development of agricultural wealth has only begun, but give it time and your destiny is certain. The farmers who turn the sod on the prairies can only produce one or two things, and they must then depend on you for all time for their timber, their fish and their fruit. And when you realize what it means to supply a prosperous people, you will see that British Columbia, lying right alongside it, has a practical monopoly of that privilege if it has only the energy, the enterprise and the patience to wait for it. If you begin tomorrow to develop the fruit industry of B. C. as rapidly as it is capable of being developed you would still never be short of a market.

There are, of course, many initial difficulties in the early years. I have seen places in British Columbia where superb fruit is lying wasting on the ground for want of a market. Yet in London I have walked down the Strand and tried in vain to get British Columbia fruit, though California fruit is plentiful. British Columbia will not have a market till it raises fruit in sufficient quantity to supply that market regularly all the year round. But British Columbia need not be afraid. As long as she can produce such fruit as I saw in Lord Grey's car the other day, she need never go far for a market.

Why has British Columbia been slow in development? I ask that, because a few years ago in this Province I found the people greatly depressed. British Columbia was at first regarded as an extremely remote place. I remember the time when people coming here had to go south and cross the Isthmus of

Panama and come north again by steamers, so that it seemed as remote as it could be. When I was at school the map of B. C. north of latitude 44 was marked unknown. The difficulty of opening up such a country was necessarily greater than in any other province. On the prairies the people find everything prepared for them; in B. C. it is just the reverse. No country has such valleys, such densely timbered lands, such great rivers to bridge, and no matter what advance you make from a man clearing a lot on the outskirts of Vancouver, to a company building a bridge or making a railroad, the same great physical difficulties have to be overcome. To get at the potential wealth of British Columbia is not easy. Like every highly organized and complex country in the world, it takes longer to clear than it does in countries of more simple organisation, like Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Apart from that it seems to me that British Columbia had to wait for the development of the prairies before it could develop at all. When I came here first all complained that there were no markets and it was the discovery of its forest wealth, and a market for it among the farmers on the prairies that gave British Columbia its stability and confidence in its future. It will, however, require that you should wait till 1908 or 1909 before you feel the full effect of the purchasing power of the people going into the prairies now. The few in British Columbia are rich, it is true, but not rich comparatively to the whole provincial situation. There is natural wealth here that should command a larger market both at your front and back doors, and as a Canadian I cannot help wishing that the people of B. C. would turn their eyes to the East rather than to the South for their trade relations.

I come now to a very important and warm subject in British Columbia—I mean the problem of labor. It is a most important one for you, because I don't think that British Columbia can enter into the inheritance of her future till in some way she finds a proper solution of her labor difficulty. I venture to say that more than any other province in the Dominion of Canada, B. C. needs cheap labor. I don't say what kind it should be, whether Oriental or not, but because of the great physical difficulties to be encountered you need the most reliable and most economical supply of labor, and all efforts at improvement must be seriously impeded by unduly dear labor. The

labor conditions here now are making B. C. a very expensive country to live in. We all like to see high prices prevailing and money circulating freely, but you will find that the time will come when, because of this policy, everything will be more costly than if you had opened your markets to cheap labor. It is on account of physical conditions here that the need of cheap labor is so imperative, and this labor is the least costly, and after all it is a plentiful supply of the least skilled labor which makes more work for the higher skilled. Take Chinamen or Japs for salmon canning and fruit raising. I am told that in this country many hundred boxes of fruit were wasted this year because the fruit growers had not the time and could not employ the labor to pick it. It has to lie on the ground because labor suitable for that purpose could not be found.

I submit to you that the labor agitator in trying to exclude all labor cheaper than himself, is really trying to shut out that kind of labor which makes it possible for him to do the higher work himself. There are many things Orientals are wanted for, which Anglo-Saxons cannot or will not do. I take second place to no one in the determination that Canada shall be an Anglo-Saxon country from one end to the other; but we may take half a million Orientals into this country, and we need not be afraid that British Columbia will not still find plenty of work for the white men to do.

There is another aspect of this question. We are looking forward to the time when we shall have a great trade with China, and do you think we can go on insulting these Chinamen and they will take it for ever and smile and be pleasant in return? Will they not rather say, "In view of the fact that we cannot come to your country you cannot come and trade in ours." It is just as impossible a proposition as it would be for England to say to France, "We want to sell goods to you, but we cannot allow a Frenchman to come across here."

Your labor troubles are much more discussed outside of British Columbia than many of you suppose. It paralyzes capital and frightens away almost every industry connected with it. British Columbia is the only part of Canada where the labor vote is triumphant, but a better condition must obtain before British Columbia can go on her otherwise flowery road to prosperity.

This country has all the advantages that any country possibly could have, but it needs proper exploitation abroad. The advantages of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been made well known to the world by the Canadian Government, and their efforts, I think, might well be shifted to British Columbia, as they have accomplished their work in the Prairie Provinces. British Columbia ought to have a better organised system of exploitation than she has had in the past, and it seems to me that the Department of the Interior might well do something for this Province, as it has done for the Prairie Provinces.

In closing, I may say that it seems to me to be your destiny to be a home for the aged wealthy of the Prairie Provinces. A man who has made wealth wants to get something for it, and I am satisfied that there will be an increasing number come to settle in B. C., in the fruitful Okanagan Valley and other parts of the country. We think that these things are small elements, but they are not. A trend of that sort once established you will grow as Toronto has grown, for the fact that Toronto is looked upon as a desirable place of residence by people who have made money in other parts of the province has had not a little to do with its progress. Then you are destined to support in comfort a larger number of persons on a smaller area of land than is possible in any other part of Canada. You are destined also in time to build up great manufacturing cities, and though you possibly may not live to see that, your grand-children will.

But all these things considered you cannot make a great nation by merely making money—it never has been done, and never will be done. If this country cares about its national life, if it cares for its educational system, you will strive to build up a Provincial University on broad grounds, and you will employ your own teachers and make your own curriculum.

If these higher aspects are given their proper place no people in Canada should be prouder of their province than those of British Columbia, and the future of this Province is safe and more than safe, and either in the twentieth or the twenty-first century it should become one of the foremost parts of the civilised world, and that it will become so I have no hesitation in saying as the effect is sure to flow from the cause.

In conclusion, I thank the Chairman for his kindly remarks about myself and the Champlain Society, and its office in pre-

serving the memory of the passing times; and I hope that British Columbia, with its really splendid past and the extraordinary accumulation of history connected with the Pacific Province will see the desirability of gathering together all the correspondence, records and memoirs of its distinguished men, and so make the boy of British Columbia forty or fifty years from now proud of what his forefathers have done before him.



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL ON
The Relations of the
Colonies to the Mother Country

NOVEMBER 6TH, 1906

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, after thanking the Chairman for his cordial remarks, said he had learned with pleasure that the members of the Club made it a rule if possible to get through by 2 o'clock. The press had announced his subject as "The Colonial Relations of Canada With the Mother Country." It was a vast subject for the short time in which he had to deal with it, and he would endeavor to touch on some of the more important points. First, however, he wished to congratulate the people present on the vast progress being made in British Columbia, and in Western Canada generally. It was only a person who visited this country every four or five years who could properly realize the vast progress that had been made in developing both the mineral and agricultural resources of the West. Having been to Edmonton a few days ago, he was most astonished at the progress that had been made there. A man a few years ago would have been pronounced crazy who would have said that in a few short years every acre of that vast prairie country would be under cultivation; and yet going through that country now they found almost every acre in the hands of private individuals, and much of it under cultivation. He had been in Vancouver shortly after the fire, when people were still living in tents, and during his few days' stay in the City and also in a tram ride to Lulu Island yesterday he was more than astonished by the signs of settlement and cultivation on every hand.

"We Canadians," added Sir Mackenzie—"I say we Canadians, for though I am sometimes accused of being an Englishman, I have lived in this country ever since 1873, and should be pretty well Canadianized by this time—I repeat then that

we Canadians have good reason to be proud of the progress that our country is making."

Turning to his subject, the speaker referred to the old Colonial policy of England. He said that anyone who had studied carefully the history of their country would agree with him that the policy of the Mother Country in those times in relation to her colonies was almost idiotic. This was shown by the fact that by the way in which they had treated the comparatively small population scattered over the States to the south, they had lost the southern portion of this continent, and that vast country was no longer theirs. He attributed that to the people of England in those times looking with a certain contempt on the men who lived in the colonies as if they were an inferior race. They forgot that these men were of the same race as themselves, and that the blood of common ancestors coursed through their veins.

They were now beginning to learn that the people of the colonies were of the same mould as themselves, and when in the Old Country he had told the people there that Canada was an integral part of the British Empire, that they prided themselves on being British subjects, and that the same rights and privileges should be conferred on them as were conferred on the people of the Old Country; and he was sure that the events of the past few years had convinced the people of the Mother Country that the people of the colonies were not inferior in loyalty, intelligence and courage to themselves.

Many of them would recollect the time when Canada could not enact a law to give a preference even to Great Britain herself without first obtaining the consent of certain outside countries. In Australia the restrictions had been even greater. There was a time when the five original colonies were not allowed to grant any concession, not even to a sister colony without granting the same thing to the outside world. He showed that when approached to give a preference to British Columbia for lumber and fish they were unable to do so without giving the same privilege to Oregon and other Western States.

It was suggested that the difficulty might be got over by memorializing the Imperial Government itself, and this among other things led to the first Colonial Conference, at which he had the honor of representing the Dominion of Canada with

the late Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister. The British Government showed its interest by sending Lord Jersey to sit with them. Lord Jersey made a strong report, condemning the restrictions under which the colonies were placed. Nothing was done at the time, however, but the policy of opposition to these restrictions was steadily followed by the Conservative Government, and being still pursued by the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when it came into power, it had resulted in the denouncing by Great Britain of the German and Belgian Treaties, and they were freed, not only from these, but also from any treaties that might be made by Great Britain at the present time. Now any treaty entered into by Great Britain which affected Canada, must first be submitted to Canada, and they would be asked whether they were willing to become a party to it or not.

He hoped the time was not far distant when no portion of British North America would lie outside the Dominion of Canada. All that was required now was Newfoundland. He was not going to discuss that question at length now, since some gentlemen had written a very polite and intelligent letter in the "Province" the night before, and no doubt he knew much more about it than he (Sir Mackenzie Bowell) did. He would, however, say that it was much easier to deal with this question to-day than it had been in the past. Owing to the French Shore and fishery questions it had been a very difficult matter to deal with, but Great Britain had wiped out at great expense nearly all the difficulties that existed at that time. Unfortunately, from his one or two interviews with Premier Bond and his colleagues, he had been forced to the conclusion that Premier Bond was opposed at every turn to union with Canada.

"I don't know," continued Sir Mackenzie, "what the opinion of you gentlemen is in regard to the relation of Great Britain and the colonies, but I tell you frankly that I am heartily in sympathy with the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. I know that he was a thorough Radical at one time, and was opposed to such a policy as this, and I attribute his present policy to the fact that he learned as Colonial Secretary, and from the difficulties which arose during the Boer War, that it was necessary in order to maintain communication between different portions of the Empire, that there should be some close relation between the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the

Empire. It seems only fair that that union should exist in connection with preferential trade. I know that England is free trade and the colonies are protective; but when you reflect that before Confederation there were four or five provinces in Canada all with different tariffs, I see no great difficulty in bringing about closer trade relations with different parts of the Empire. In the different provinces they met the difficulty by mutual concession. Where tariffs were high they reduced them, and where they were low increased them, and by this policy of mutual concession the difficulty was overcome."

Continuing, Sir Mackenzie said that when Manitoba and the North-West Territories came in there was no tariff difficulty, but liberal concessions had to be made to the Hudson's Bay Company, and before British Columbia became a part of the Dominion they had to be assured that a railway would be built to connect them with the East so that they would not have to travel through the United States. All this had been necessary, but Confederation had been secured.

Speaking of present conditions, Sir Mackenzie said the relations of the Mother Country with her colonies were something of which every colonial might be proud of. "We hear it said," he added, 'Canada first.' I have no sympathy with that feeling. It is sufficient for me to be a British subject, and with the liberties and privileges of a British subject all over the world, it gives me all that I can desire."

Continuing, he had heard it said that the present large influx of Americans into the North-West was going to destroy the loyalty of the country. He did not believe it. When the American studies our constitution, and finds that it gives him greater liberty and more assured justice than does his own, he will revere it, and in time they will become, if possible, better citizens than we ourselves.

"Let us bear in mind," said the speaker, "that as British subjects we enjoy all the rights and privileges they enjoy in the Old Land. There is no distinction between one and the other. Canadians should be just as proud of the history of the country that gave civil and religious liberty to the whole world as if they were born in England. The people of the Old Country have also learnt of late that the courage of their fathers has not degenerated in the sons born in this part of the world, and that

they are as ready to fight for their liberties as any people in the Old World. And when the Empire is in danger of invasion by any foreign country or in danger of insurrection, they will be ready in future to shoulder their muskets and fight for the Empire as their fathers were before them.

As your Chairman said," continued the speaker, "I was a resident of this country before many of you were born, and as such I am proud of the great progress that Canada is now making, and I believe the time is not far distant when England will look upon Canada as the brightest gem in her crown. In concluding, I cannot do better than repeat one of the last appeals made by Sir John Macdonald, when he said, 'I was born a British subject, I will live a British subject, and a British subject I will die.' Let me hope that everyone of you will adopt that as your motto, and go on increasing in prosperity and love for your country as you have done in the past when fighting for your country and your Crown."



MR. SAINT N. SINGH ON
India, a Unit in the British Empire

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1906

MR. SAINT N. SINGH, in rising, was greeted with applause. He chose for his subject "The Position of India as a Unit in the British Empire." and said:

Mr. Wade and Gentlemen: I appreciate the honor you do me in inviting me to speak before you this afternoon. Speaking a language that is not my mother tongue, with a foreign accent; employing Oriental metaphors and similes, and perhaps taking liberties with your native idiom and grammar, I will endeavor to present to you to-day a few thoughts concerning the present politico-economic and social conditions of modern India, and endeavor to portray to your minds, the views entertained by the politically trained India publicists and writers, relative to the position that Indian occupies at present and will occupy in years to come, as a unit in the British Empire, whose citizens both you and I are. I have to handle a subject that is not only delicate, but momentous, and I desire that any information you may receive from me this afternoon, if it jars against what you have been reading and hearing, should be given the benefit of your careful and unimpassioned judgment.

Britain, to my mind, has wrought a miracle in India. The outside world is blind and has failed to notice and admire it. But all the same the marvel stands before to pay the tribute to those who gave it birth.

What was India a couple of centuries since? A land reft with internal, intestinal feuds. It was worse than a "bone of contention," which kept half a dozen European nations constantly wrangling with one another for the possession of the land of gold, as it was then known among the fighting powers. Its people, ignorant and superstitious, oppressed and harassed by lawless libertines and political usurpers, and laboring under social, economic and political disabilities. Nationalization and

self-government—of these sentiments, the native mind was incapable of perception at that period.

All this has changed, or is fast changing. The old order of things seems to be getting totally reversed; at any rate it seems to have been condemned and doomed to die. Internal troubles ceased long ago; and, even the great bogey, Russia, can not dream of invading His Britannic Majesty's Indian dependency. The caste, color and religious prejudices are on the wane; every now and then you hear them waxing strong and bright but that reminds me of the old oil lamps in the Old Country, which before getting extinguished shed a very brilliant but evanescent effulgence of light for a moment or two. Liberal education has pronounced the death sentence upon the baneful caste, and in years to come, India's being designated as a caste and priest-ridden land will be no longer true. The era of nationalization has already begun and a large measure of self-government of the country, to the natives of the soil is within sight.

Let me dwell upon it for a little while, and analyze the causes which brought it about. It was asserted by the philosophers of yore that if you want to kill the mice, all you have to do is to induce the pussy into the domicile. This is exactly what England has done in India. If you desire to know the present day policy of England in India in a nutshell, it may be dominated as "introduce the cat and kill the mice" procedure.

The Grand Moguls had the Mohamedonizing of India at their hearts. "Their motto was "at the point of the sword." They failed miserably. Their purpose remained unaccomplished. But Britannia began differently. To remove corruptness and bribery she sent to India Britons whose uprightness and sense of justice, dross entirely failed to buy. To do away with intestine feuds, Britain despatched to India men who led peaceful lives; respected law, and whose minds were broad, sympathies deep and hearts large. To drive away superstition, ignorance and intolerance, nationalize people, uplift them from slavery and develope in them the spirit of self-government. Britain put into the hands of the young India, the flower of the English and American literature—in fact the gems of the world's best productions in English translations. This policy has been pursued for from fifty to one hundred and fifty years

in the different parts of India. The result is that India is now in a transition stage. The average educated Indian is supremely optimistic. He believes in the future of his country. He is struggling to make himself heard before he is taxed, and to direct the ways in which the revenue is to be expended. He is conserving his energies to develop the natural resources of his country and raise it industrially. He realizes that the teeming millions of India have mere miserable pittance, live and die in squalid poverty. His best efforts are thus being put forth to improve the economic conditions. He has set before himself an elaborate and progressive programme, which he is determined to carry through. The average educated Indian recognizes that if the Government of India is to be efficient, it can only be when the Indian people are properly and sufficiently represented in the provincial and supreme legislative councils in India, in the Secretary of State for India's Cabinet and in the British Parliament in England.

Most foolish of fools would the average educated Indian deserve to be called were he not striving with all his might to completely reverse the present political order of things in India, an order which gives him no voice in the affairs of the government of his own country, in his being taxed and in the manner in which his taxes are to be paid out. Taxation without representation; to be treated like a dumb animal, so far as the administration of the government affairs of his country are concerned, are no compliments to either his native genius or education. If he was not earnestly seeking and struggling, employing every constitutional weapon he can possibly command, he would neither be true to himself nor to his education, which England has given him. The education that he has received, the translations of the old Greek and Roman and Medieval authors he has read, the English and American literature he has passionately devoured, the politics he has studied, the Canadian and other British colonies' fierce fight for the administration of their internal government affairs, the Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Englishman's staunch and patriotic struggles for the liberal and constitutional form of government, have not completely failed to do their work. If the education that Britain prides to have provided India, has not awakened in the educated Indian a spirit of liberty of press and speech, and freedom of thought

and person, an intense longing for patriotic self-government and made him capable of leading and inspiring faith in the minds of the masses as to his ability to be their leader, it has sadly failed in its purpose. British rule in India in that case has miserably failed in its fundamental object, viz., to develop the Indian people and make them fit to control their own affairs and capable of protecting themselves from internal and external attacks.

But the English education has done its work. It has to some extent levelled up the pernicious distinctions of caste and color. It has unified the people of India. It has awakened in the Indian a keen desire for the freedom of the press, speech, person and thought. It has created a strong public opinion. It has given birth to an uncompromising native press. It has made the Indian resolutely determined to make himself heard in the administrative affairs of his country. It has made the common masses, ignorant and unlettered as they are, firmly believe in the capability and honesty of purpose of the educated Indian; acknowledge him as their leader and implicitly follow his lead. In his craving for self-government, it is not the small minority of ten or fifteen millions of educated Indians alone who are fighting the fierce battles against immeasurable, unthinking prejudice of those now in power. The small class of educated Indians have the three hundred millions of illiterate people behind them; people who possibly do not understand the significance of political fights, but who follow the educated compatriots faithfully and implicitly, trusting that in the course of time everything will come out all right.

Take up any one of the hundreds of English or native newspapers published in India by the Indians themselves, read any political tract or booklet printed by the native press in India, and you will find sufficient evidence to open your eyes. You cannot possibly read the public organs and remain unimpressed with the grim determination of the educated Indian not to rest until India has obtained for herself a full measure of self-government.

It ought to be stated here in passing, that India desires no more breaking away from England than does Canada or any other British colony from the British Empire. It may perhaps be very hard for the world at large to realize, but it is neverthe-

less true that British education has produced a strange affinity between the people of India and Great Britain, chaining the Indian minds with unbreakable bonds to the British Empire. The educated Indian may differ in color, physiognomy, modes of life and dress, yet you find him swayed by the same feelings and sentiments which bubble in the breast of an average Britisher. The intense desire and fierce struggle for self-government must never be confounded with disloyalty; as, to an average educated Indian, disloyalty to the British Empire is synonymous with disloyalty to himself, with being untrue to his own personal sentiments and feelings. To my mind the greatest success that Britain has achieved during the last century is to have completely changed the nature of even those of the Indian subjects whose ancestors took part in the Sepoy Mutiny of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and make them not only the staunchest allies of Britain, but, engender into the heart of hearts, the genuine feeling of their being a part and parcel of the Empire, and a longing to remain such.

However, it is simply impossible for the Indian people to allow themselves to be bluffed with a different policy of action than that pursued by the Colonial Government in England towards the colonies. Education has done its work; the seed has been sown and now there is no power in heaven or earth that can stay its development. If Canada, Australia, Cape Colony, can in the best sense of the word practically control their own internal governmental and administrative affairs independently of any Imperial interference, and be still true to the Empire, India can do the same. Thus an average political agitator in India, instead of being morbidly, rabidly revolutionary, unconsciously pays a great tribute to the education given him by the English people, which has stirred within him the desire to have self-government in India and endowed him with the capability of managing his own internal governmental affairs. It is urged by some that the time has not arrived when the Indian should be left to manage his own affairs. It is asserted that if the Britishers left India into the hands of the Indians, India would instantly present itself as an immense field for anarchy and civil war. These objections are not worthy of serious attention, as they take for granted the average educated Indian is impatient to grab hold of his governmental affairs. What-

ever may be his faults, the young Indian is not impatient. Perhaps his only failing is that he is not as impatient as he ought to be.

The Indian National Congress, which is composed of the cream of the educated Indians, and consists of men from all parts of India, races, castes and creeds, has now been for about a quarter of a century persistently and perseveringly struggling to secure for the people a larger measure of self-government. As its name indicates it is an assembly of the Indian nation—a nation which tolerates no caste, color, religious or race prejudice. One of its delegates is now in England, telling the average Britisher from platform and pulpit what a great curse it is for a nation to be governed by a foreign people like dumb animals, without being allowed any voice in the administration.

Great indeed has been the success of this body of representative Indians, if it has only made the Indian feel an intense longing for self-government. For the past forty years or more young India has developed within itself a keen desire to understand and manage its political affairs. Despite the caste and religious prejudices, an Indian nation is slowly but steadily being created. And, the political sentiment of the highly educated and politically trained native of India has assumed an aggressive and progressive programme of making the masses of India capable of being given the franchise and ballot.

Where will this struggle end? Is it at all likely to make the Indians lose their balance of mind, render them liable to transgress the bounds of moderation and taint the struggle with blood? These are the stock questions of some people who have a "little" knowledge of Indian affairs. This is the class of people who is always expressing groundless fears and worrying themselves with causeless anxiety and alarm.

India, in my opinion, is where Canada was thirty or forty years ago. I have been given to understand that in the annals of Canadian history there was never a time when the people residing in Canada, did not make a strenuous struggle to have a complete internal self-government. This is more than what could be said of India. Unlike Canada, there was a time, perhaps not further removed than half a century, when the demand for self-government in India was nil, or practically nil. Be it as it may, Canada made itself capable of administering its in-

ternal governmental affairs without any outside interference, fought resolutely and perseveringly to acquire self-government, till now for all intents and purposes it is a completely self-governing country, which still takes a pride of being the British Empire's integral part. The authorities in England showed great foresight, statesmanship and magnanimity, in reading the signs of the times and awarding to the Dominion without any revolutionary demonstration, a government which, according to the recent pronouncement of the present Governor-General of Canada, though offering the fullest benefit of alliance with the British Empire, is freer than that across the border, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," the United States of America. This parallel in the history of Canada offers great consolation and comfort to the publicists and native leaders in India, inasmuch as it assures that the farsightedness and statesmanlike diplomacy of those in power in England have rendered any present or future political outbreak in India beyond the pale of possibility.

The world at large has always accused India of being a caste-ridden land, and the world has not taunted India without cause. Caste prejudices have kept India down for centuries, but so complete has been the present metamorphosis of India, that education has rendered India impatient of breaking away from the trammels of caste. The struggle in India, as I understand it, is to sink the caste of ruler and ruled. The struggle is not to drive the Britisher out of India, but to lower him from the pedestal of the ruler, make him live in India as a fellow-subject, in a word as a brother and not a foreigner. India realizes the value of the British fellow-citizens, appreciates and admires the ability and honesty and straightforwardness in the British character and the aim is not to get rid of these sterling merits, but in making the Britisher in India take a more personal interest in the country and its people, to permit India to reap the fullest benefit from the intelligence and character of Britons in India, and also to return a large share of profit to the stranger who came from across the continent and by showing his admiration for India, sank his foreign oddities and became an Indian, in the truest and best significance of the term.

In India, at present, one hears of "Swedeshi" very often. The word Swedeshi means "own country." It is a term used to

signify "made in India." Swedeshi movement in India, therefore, means manufactured in India, and thus encourage the capital and labor in India to help raise India industrially. Necessity has been pronounced by the old sages to be the mother of invention. England does not believe in protection. India to its cost has found after a couple of centuries of suffering that if she is to grow industrially and commercially and if she aspires to get rid of the present squalid poverty, by developing her material, mineral, agricultural and other resources, India has to protect her infantile industries from being attacked and killed by the mammoth and scientifically planned and engineered industries in foreign countries. And, sentiment, necessity has forced, to take the place of the protection legislation. High tariffs have been the direct and indirect causes of giving impetus and affording protection to the industries in Japan, and the result is that Japan is industrially great and her industries are expanding with wonderful rapidity. What high tariffs did for Japan, the "Made-in-India" sentiment is going to accomplish for India.

If there is any nation on the face of the earth which in my estimation, can enter into the feelings of the Indians, whose cry is "Made-in-India," it is the Canadians.

During the past few years the statesmen of England have changed wonderfully. The aggrandizement of England at the sacrifice of the dependencies and colonies is no longer the motto of the wise politicians and just statesmen. And the men in Downing Street instead of frowning upon the "Swedeshi" movement in Indian, look upon it as something which would raise India out of a slough of standstillism, and give it an impetus to raise itself materially—an impetus the lack of which has kept India grovelling in dust and hunger. A remarkable change seems to have been coming on India during the past few years. The industrial development of the country which for years was neglected, or, at least, looked upon with stolid indifferent apathy, is now receiving great attention both from the educated and uneducated people of India. The philosophic and mystic Hindu, whose besetting passion has been for hundreds of years to shirk the worldly duties and responsibilities and to fly to the quiet of the jungle to meditate on the mysteries of life and death, has developed a very strong desire and taste for

a grossly materialistic education, and is now seeking the scientific methods in order to be a money-maker.

India is alleged to be very poor. Why is this poverty, and who is to blame? may be asked. No sane man or woman for a moment imagines that these millions were created to live that life of penury and want. There must be something seriously wrong somewhere when people fail to get enough to eat. Several causes have led to this frightful economic condition. The chief cause that has brought this grinding poverty to India, to my mind, is that India has not developed its material resources. India has been too very spiritualistic. The industries India had before the present European nation subjugated it were very well developed at that time and under these conditions India then stood at the head of Asiatic civilization, both spiritual and material. It then held a unique industrial position, and the products of the Indian looms found ready markets in different European countries. These industries have all died out or dwindled into insignificance. The decadence of old Indian industries and the failure to properly develop the industrial resources of the country, an average educated Indian thinks to be partly due to the unfavorable tariffs under which the infantile industries in India were afforded no protection, but were exposed to the attacks of the aggressive and progressive industrial England and Germany, and partly due to the culpable neglect or short-sightedness and foolish blundering policy of those who directed the education of the Indian young men and women, and who totally failed to provide efficient industries, technical, commercial and special educational facilities for the rising generations of India. Before the English people took the reins of government of India in their hands, India supplied her own markets with the cotton, wool, leather, iron and steel goods, and had an important export trade besides. But the mills and factories in Europe and America, with their up-to-date modern plants, superior skill and scientific engineering service, under the fostering care of the hypnotic trained field agents, without any bulwark raised in India to successively combat, literally killed the hand weaving and other crude industries of India, which could not resist their persistent and scientifically aimed attacks.

India is therefore poor because her resources are not developed. It is poor because the Indian cultivator does not know

anything at all about the time saving machinery and the scientific fertilization and irrigation of crops. It is poor, because India is not a manufacturing country. While millions of its working men are starving or are near starving, poorly, miserably paid men, women and children, India is still mainly concerned in producing mere raw materials with extremely crude methods and getting all the finished products from abroad. If its workingmen were paid better wages and if the Indian farmer could get more for his land and labor than he does at present, India would not be poor.

India recognizes this and is making great efforts to supply her wants. The day is near dawning when India would be great industrially and commercially, and when its workingmen would be paid wages with which they can satisfy their reasonable wants and purchase a few luxuries in addition. Large numbers of Indian young men have gone abroad to study, to England, Germany, United States and Japan to learn the manufacture and marketing of different things. These men are usually from the very high castes, very well educated men, all from respectable families, who have in nearly all instances considered manual work lowly, and despised it as something below their dignity. But to-day you find these young men working in the mills and factories, like ordinary common laborers and learning how to start their own mills and factories in India. In the Oregon University, Portland, for instance, there are about a dozen young men from the various parts of India, who are putting forth their time and energies in the mastering of the latest arts and devices in the United States to fertilize, water, gather and market the crops. In Germany, France and Italy you will see the meek and almost baby-faced Hindu, working like a common working man, disguised in the garb of the nation he works and lives with, busy at learning some trade or profession, with a brave heart, determined will and a dogged perseverance. I might refer you to the gentleman sitting to my left, Mr. N. D. Dharu, B. Sc., who is commissioned by the Indian Government to qualify himself as a mining expert.

The vein of material advancement runs through the entire native press in India. The intelligent people are to-day alive to the situation and are eagerly busy perfecting their plans to improve the industries. The wail of the hungry and half-clad

millions of people in India keeps ringing in their ears. These teeming millions would occupy a different station in life if they had education. If India had a system of free and compulsory primary education, if India had provisions and facilities for learning the professions and trades, if India had a good reliable system of agricultural, commercial, industrial and technical education, the minds of the people, would open to receive the scientific teachings of the people of the West. The ice has already been broken and the sentiment in the native mind has changed and assumed an aggressive shape. Industrial India is no longer a vision or a dream. What used to look like a dream a few years ago, is no longer a dream, but not far removed from realization.

In place of the protection afforded by high tariffs, India has hit upon the "Swedeshi" sentiment, which as it grows and develops is bound to hem in the infantile industries and save them from being put to death by the industries of other countries. An intense desire on the part of the natives to make the government in India launch forth in the immediate future a perfect system of free and compulsory primary education, has begun to express itself in great strength. The people seem to be in dead earnest that a very up-to-date and efficient system of agricultural, technical and commercial education is established in India. The sending of scores of young men to foreign countries for technical, industrial and commercial education, by private individuals and public bodies, is another sure sign of the times. An era of industrial expansion in Indian seems to have already begun. During the last few years numerous mills and factories have risen up at centres like Bombay, Cawnpore, Nagpur and Calcutta, and the yarn, cotton, leather and wool manufacturing industries have not only successively passed through the initial stage of experiment and trial, but have already assumed a form that does credit to the organizers and promoters of those industries. For years the outside world has taunted India with burying its valuable capital beneath the ground or locking it in jewellery. The taunt is no longer true and would no longer be justifiable in a short time. India's capital is day by day getting organized, and it is the earnest aim and ambition of the advanced section to make money with the latest and most scientific methods.

With the freer circulation of capital and the organization of large industries, better wages to the wage-earners has been the natural consequence. In and around mill centres wages have doubled, trebled and in some instances quadrupled, during the past five or ten years. The money which year by year went out of the land to pay the foreign laborers and engineers and capitalists to work on India's raw materials and was paid in useless freightage in shipping raw materials out of the country and carrying finished products back to the land, and on paying duties before being allowed into the country—all this money will now go to support the Indian working people. And, as the "Swedeshi" sentiment progresses and the capital and labor in India gets organised the condition of the people improves.

I believe I have spoken long enough now. In closing, permit me to remark that in a few years to come India will take its place in the British Empire, as does Canada to-day, an entirely self-governing country, so far as the administration of its internal affairs is concerned, yet an integral and loyal part of the Empire. That, like Canada, India will be given self-government slowly and in small measures, which would be determined by the progress India makes in education, and sinking of caste and racial prejudices, I do not doubt for a moment.

With these words I will now resume my seat, thanking you for the privilege you have afforded me to present to you my sentiments.



COMMISSIONER COOMBES ON The Salvation Army's Work

DECEMBER 6TH, 1907

COMMISSIONER COOMBES referred at first to the general work of the Salvation Army, which was certainly a wonderful organisation, as it had taken hold of all things that pertained to the well-being of men. The subject, however, with which he had to deal particularly was that of immigration, and he would confine his remarks to that. A country might be rich, but of what use were its riches without people to extract them? It was the people who made the country valuable.

"I was here twenty-three years ago," said Commissioner Coombes, "and there was very little here then. If I had known what was coming what a lot of money I could have made. People are selling land to-day and want ten times as much for it to-morrow and fifty times as much next week. What is the cause of all this? Why, simply that people are coming here."

He pointed to the remark of Captain Tatlow at the City Hall the other night, and said that if British Columbia, with its population of 200,000, could produce \$50,000,000 worth of wealth annually, it was evident that it had about reached the limit of what it could produce without more population; but with more people the chances of expansion were indefinite. The Salvation Army was endeavoring to bring the right class of people to the West, where they might better their condition and at the same time help to build up the wealth of the country.

The Commissioner then dealt at length with the Salvation Army's method of selecting, transporting and distributing its immigrants. His description showed that the organisation of the Army was an ideal one for purposes of that kind. The first thing they did was to secure applications for men and women by employers in Canada. They then set their officers in the Old Country at work to receive the applications of those who wished to emigrate. The number of applicants usually far exceeded

the places secured, and from this surplus the officers made a careful selection. They examined carefully into the characters of the applicants, and selected those who by their training, profession and physical condition, were most likely to succeed in a new country. When a sufficient number had been secured a Salvation Army officer accompanied them across the water, showed them what to do, gave them advice and reassured them whenever they felt doubtful or discouraged. Nor did the attention of the Army cease when the immigrant had set his foot on Canadian soil. The Salvation Army officials nearest to the place for which the immigrant was destined, were notified of the time of his arrival, and they would meet him and accompany him to his situation and introduce him to the people there.

"You will see from this," said the Commissioner, "that the methods of the Salvation Army are distinct from the old methods of scooping so many immigrants together, packing them on a boat and leaving them to shift for themselves the day they sail."

The Commissioner then dealt with the ability of Canada to absorb suitable population, the benefits the country would derive from it, and the strength it would be to the Empire which is so dear to us all. He urged the importance of a combination of effort on the part of such bodies as the Canadian Clubs, the Chambers of Commerce, the Provincial Government and, if at all necessary, the Salvation Army, to remove the difficulties there were in getting immigrants to British Columbia, particularly in the way of passenger rates, which were so much higher to Vancouver than to points in the Prairie Provinces. He also would like to see some means adopted of giving that hearty welcome and kindly consideration which was so necessary in the early days of a new people in a new country.

Commissioner Coombs then gave statistics to show what had already been accomplished by the Army in immigration work, and gave an analysis showing the small number of lapses in proportion to the number brought out. During the past two years the Army has brought out to Canada 20,000 immigrants, and of this great number only fifteen had to be sent back, chiefly on account of ill-health. Last year they had brought out one in twelve of the English-speaking immigrants coming to Canada, and next year they hoped to make it one out of every eight.

In conclusion the Commissioner said that for the past day or two he had been in consultation with Hon. Mr. Tatlow and other members of the Provincial Government, and they had given him to understand that they were ready to render assistance in the distribution of suitable immigrants.

"And I feel quite sure," said Commissioner Coombs, "that any successful scheme will receive further consideration at their hands, for this is not a matter of politics or of party, but it is a matter that concerns the well-being of the whole community."

The conclusion of the address was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause. The Commissioner spoke with all his accustomed fluency and force, and the speech was declared by those who heard it to be one of the best ever delivered in Vancouver.



WALTER MOBERLY, C.E., ON
The Northwest Passage by Land

MARCH 7TH, 1907

MR. MOBERLEY said: It is now forty-eight years since I first arrived in British Columbia, and forty-seven since I first occupied the land on which the City of Vancouver is now built. It was suggested to me that a short outline of various matters connected with the development of British Columbia from the time of, and for some years succeeding, the discovery of deposits of gold in the valley of the Fraser River in the year 1857, when it was a Crown colony, and which have scarcely, or not at all, been recorded, would be of some interest to the people of this Province; and more especially so to those residing in the City of Vancouver, for it was owing in a great measure, to the events I am about to relate, that a city, such as Vancouver now is, exists on the shores of Burrard Inlet, instead of having the western terminal city of the first great Canadian transcontinental railway located at a more northerly, and less favorably, situated locality; and as I took a very prominent part in the explorations, works, etc., that first tended to and ultimately brought the city into existence, and insured its lasting prosperity, I hope to give some information that may be considered as historical and worth your attention; and I only regret that I have not the art, nor the eloquence of a practical public speaker to embellish the subject in those silvery phrases that are often used by those experienced speakers, who wish to impress the subject they may have in hand upon the minds of their listeners.

It is not my intention in this paper to give an account of the many and daring attempts made during the many years by the mariners of the British Isles and by others to accomplish the discovery of a northwest passage by entering by the way of Hudson's Strait, the waters that wash the northern shores of the North American continent, but particularly to give a brief outline of those portions that will be interesting to British Colum-

bians, of the principal voyages undertaken by the British Government and having in view the above object, and that were made by way of the Pacific Ocean, and also by the first overland journey across the Dominion of Canada by a noted Canadian explorer—Sir Alexander Mackenzie—and finally how I took a prominent part in finding the most difficult part of the true northwest passage, which proved to be by land, and resulted in making Canada a great and prosperous nation.

After quoting extensively from the journals of Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver, Mr. Moberley continued:

Having briefly explained by the foregoing extracts that it was found that a northwest passage by water as a practicable route did not exist, I will now relate how I engaged in explorations and other works that developed British Columbia in the early days when it was a Crown colony and how I proved that the true northwest passage was by land and its western terminus the present City of Vancouver.

When I was a very young man I took great interest in all the voyages made by vessels of different nations for the purpose of making discoveries in various parts of the world, and also in expeditions by land for the same purpose. Those made in connection with the continent of North America were carefully studied by me, more especially those relating to British North America and the waters of the different oceans that wash its northern, its eastern and its western shores.

The many and noble efforts made to discover a northwest passage by sea convinced me that the obstructions caused by ice in the northern waters would render such a passage, even if eventually found, of little or no value for the commercial interests of the British Empire.

Having become the owner, in the year 1855, of a very extensive timber limit situated in that portion of Canada between Lake Simcoe and the Michipicotin river, which empties into Lake Superior, I spent the summers of the years 1855, 1856 and 1857 in exploring the country westerly from Lake Simcoe and north of Lakes Huron and Superior; they were in fact the first explorations made that had in view a future trans-continental railway. It was during the winters of those years that I became intimately acquainted with the late Paul Kane of Toronto, the celebrated Canadian artist who had then re-

cently returned from a long expedition made by him across the continent under the auspices of the late Sir George Simpson who was for many years the great and able Governor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Kane had gone by way of Fort William on Lake Superior and then via Fort Garry (now the City of Winnipeg), Edmonton, Jasper House, the Athabasca Pass, the Columbia river to Fort Colville, etc., to historical Astoria, and thence to Victoria. He returned by the same route, and being of a very observant nature had collected a great deal of information regarding the vast extent of territory traversed by him, and which, during the many days and evenings we spent together he kindly imparted to me.

From all the foregoing circumstances and from the knowledge I had thus been enabled to obtain it struck me that the true northwest passage for the British Empire was by land and not by water, and that a trancontinental railway through British North America was the proper way to secure for the nation its future commercial route to the Orient, and at the same time develop the immense extent of almost unknown British territory extending westerly from Lake Simcoe to the North Pacific Ocean, and that the time had come when active measures should be taken to accomplish such a grand undertaking.

On my return to Toronto at the end of the year 1857 I learned that an expedition had been sent out by the imperial government under the command of Captain Palliser, to explore British territory westerly from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast, and I also learned at the same time that rich deposits of gold had been discovered in the valley of the Fraser river in British Columbia.

Here now was the opportunity to push forward my idea of a northwest passage by land, and I immediately sold all my interests in Ontario to raise money to get to British Columbia, where I proposed to meet Captain Palliser and find out from him if a route for a railway through British territory could be obtained and to have money to enable me to push forward my proposed explorations in British Columbia.

I saw my friend Mr. Kane, who introduced me to Sir George Simpson, to whom I explained the objects I had in view and Sir George kindly gave me a letter of introduction to the late Sir James Douglas who was at that time the Governor of

the Crown colony of British Columbia, as well as being at the head of the affairs of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains.

I left Toronto in the early part of the summer of the year 1858 and having ample time at my disposal, as I knew Captain Palliser would not have time to reach Victoria at the earliest before the end of 1858, I decided to visit South America on my way out and accordingly sailed from New York for Rio Janeiro, where I remained for a short time and had the opportunity of seeing a good deal of that city, of its spacious harbor and of the country surrounding it.

The scenery around Rio Janeiro is truly magnificent and the tropical fruits, flowers and general forest growth as well as the birds, interested me very much. I thought but little of the city itself and less of its inhabitants, and as the yellow fever was prevalent I was glad to leave it and proceed on my voyage, passing through the bleak, dreary and inhospitable straits of Magellan and thence coasting along the Chilean shore, our vessel stopped at a place named Lota, which delayed us a short time and enabled me to visit the City of Conception—a small city built a short distance from the site of the former City of Conception, which had been destroyed many years before my visit by an earthquake.

We next touched at Valparaiso where we did not stay long enough for me to visit Santiago, and then calling at Panama we went on to San Francisco where our vessel was seized and all the passengers turned ashore thus losing their passage money to Victoria.

After a few days spent in and around San Francisco I took passage by the steamer Panama for Esquimalt. We called in at the Columbia river where we had the opportunity of visiting historic Astoria, but as we ran aground a short distance above that town I was unable to see Portland. We next proceeded by way of Puget Sound, calling at several villages that have since grown into large towns and cities, and on the fourteenth day after leaving San Francisco we landed at Esquimalt, where I once more saw the glorious old flag of my native country proudly floating over several warships which then were anchored in the harbor, and I felt as if I had got home again.

I walked from Esquimalt to Victoria along a muddy road and in passing through the Indian village of the Songish tribe, which was numerous at that time, I went into one of their large houses that contained some two or three hundred natives. These houses were called "Rancherees" by the whites, and I never before imagined that such a lot of filthy and disgusting human beings could exist together. The principal feature about them that engaged my attention was the disfiguring way in which their heads were flattened. The native ladies were very immodest, but not being at all attractive, my visit was a short one.

Victoria at the end of the year 1858 was a small town with muddy streets, and I managed to get indifferent quarters in a little wooden hotel named "Bailey's Hotel," situated at the northeast corner of Yates and Government streets; here I first mixed with the rough class of men who formed a part of the army of gold-hunters that made the first rush to the gold-fields of the Fraser River. I found them to be an openhearted and interesting community, but their language was very forcible.

The following morning I called on Governor Douglas and presented my letter of introduction that Sir George Simpson had given me. I received a hearty welcome, and was at once offered an appointment in the Government service. I explained to the Governor that the object I had in view was to get an overland communication through British territory and my wish to meet Captain Palliser. He then informed me that Captain Palliser would not reach the coast for another year, and that exploring through the mountains of British Columbia was a most formidable undertaking, more especially so as the winter had just set in and supplies were very scarce, and in fact almost impossible to obtain in the interior. I, however, was determined to commence my explorations on the mainland, and having courteously declined to accept the appointment offered me, the Governor gave me a letter that would insure me a hearty reception at any Hudson's Bay fort I might reach. He then invited me to dine with him in the evening when he would have leisure to give me a good deal of information regarding the country I proposed to explore. He particularly mentioned the great difficulty the canons of the Fraser and Thompson rivers

presented and was of the opinion that they were almost insurmountable for railway construction.

At the Governor's house that evening I was introduced to several gentlemen whose names were well known and who took a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony in those early days; they were the late Chief Justice Matthew Bailey Begbie, Captain Richards, R. N., who was in charge of the coast surveys then being made by the British Admiralty, Mr. W. A. G. Young, colonial secretary; Mr. Justice Cameron, Mr. Donald Fraser, Mr. Dallas, Dr. Helmcken and all the members of the Governor's kind and interesting family with whom I spent a most enjoyable evening and on my leaving received their best wishes for the success of my undertaking.

The Governor requested me to send him a report regarding the feasibility of building wagon roads over the portages between Port Douglas and Lillooet, and also how to improve the rapids on the Harrison River. As the Royal Engineers had not then arrived in the colony my reports on the above wagon roads were the first ever made regarding public works on the mainland of British Columbia and shortly after the Royal Engineers arrived Colonel Moody endorsed them and those works were forthwith carried out.

It was on a cold, stormy, dreary and dismal day when, in the overcrowded Hudson's Bay Company's steamer the *Otter*, I crossed the Gulf of Georgia and ascended the Fraser River to Fort Langley, which at that time was a very large fort, having high palisades and block houses armed with cannon at the four angles to guard it from attack. Mr. Chief Factor Yale was in charge and I experienced much kindness from him.

The next day I proceeded up the Fraser River to the mouth of Harrison River in the little stern-wheel steamer the *Enterprise*, which was owned and commanded by that prince of good fellows, the late Captain Tom Wright. The *Enterprise* was the first steamer to ascend the Fraser River to Yale. I then went up the Harrison River to Port Douglas in a canoe, experiencing cold, stormy weather with much rain and snow, on this miserable journey.

Port Douglas was a small newly-built village, it was crammed with miners, packers and traders and I hurried out of it with an Indian whom I hired to pack my blankets across

the first portage of twenty-nine miles to Lillooet Lake. The way was by a narrow trail through a dense forest, and as the snow was deep, travelling through it was most fatiguing. After travelling three or four miles the Indian deserted me, and as I could not make any progress through the deep snow with my blankets on my back, I abandoned them and experienced many a cold and miserable night during this my first, and never to be forgotten journey through the mountains of British Columbia. I, however, succeeded in making my way as far as Pavilion Mountain some distance above the present town of Lillooet, and being nearly starved to death in that rugged country, I returned to Fort Langley with the conviction that this route was very unfavorable for railway construction.

I then made a trip to explore the Pitt River and lake which showed there was no route to be obtained in that direction, and then after looking over an advantageous site for a city on the north side of the Fraser River, and which was shortly afterwards, when I saw Colonel Moody, adopted for the capital of British Columbia, I returned to Victoria.

Early in the year 1859 I explored the formidable canons of the Fraser River between Yale and Lytton, and on my return to Victoria was engaged by Colonel R. C. Moody, of the Royal Engineers, to proceed to the locality I had previously visited and there "found" the new capital of British Columbia, as the site at first adopted for the capital city, which was on the south bank of the Fraser River, about two miles below Fort Langley, and which had been named Derby, was abandoned. The new city I was sent to found was called Queenborough, but the name was subsequently changed to that of New Westminster which was given to it by her late Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and from which circumstance it is generally known as "The Royal City."

Having completed the work placed in my charge at New Westminster I proceeded, accompanied with the late Mr. Robert Burnaby, to Burrard Inlet, to seek for coal and sink some shafts near the north end of Bute Street. We were not successful in finding coal but as the surveying sloop of war, H. M. S. the Plumper, commanded by Captain Richards, R. N., came into the harbor during the progress of our work, Captain Richards

gave the name of "Coal Harbor" to the cove which it bears to this day.

Whilst our men were sinking the above mentioned shafts, I made an exploratory trip up the Squamish and Jeackamis rivers to see if a more favorable route for a wagon road or railway could be obtained to the interior of the country than by the routes previously explored by me, and shortly after my return I pre-empted the land on which the City of Vancouver now stands, as I saw the many and great natural advantages it possessed for a future large city and I then made up my mind to do my utmost to get such a city built and I feel very much gratified and somewhat proud to stand here to-day in it.

At the end of the year 1859 I returned to Victoria where I spent the winter of 1859-60, and met Captain Palliser, Dr. Hector—now Sir James Hector—and the other members of his party. Captain Palliser was of the opinion that it was impossible to obtain a line for a railway through the mountains of British Columbia in the direction sought.

The unfavorable report made by Captain Palliser was most discouraging to me, I had expended all my private means in making the many and costly explorations before mentioned during the years 1855-56-57-58 and 1859, and not having any money left I applied to the late Governor Douglas for the money needed to enable me to make a thorough exploration of the country west of the valley of the Fraser River to the Rocky Mountains, in order to see if Captain Palliser had not been mistaken in reporting so very unfavorably regarding the building of a transcontinental railway exclusively through British territory, and which was of such vital importance for British Columbia and British interests generally.

Owing to Captain Palliser's unfavorable report Governor Douglas would not grant me any assistance and I was unable to go on with the much desired explorations.

I now turned my attention to the work of developing British Columbia and in 1860 and 1861 was occupied in opening a trail, and constructing a portion of a wagon road over the Hope Mountain, and also during the same years explored a good deal of the country north of, and contiguous to, the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, including a further examination of the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

All the explorations I had now made, and which were carried out entirely at my own expense, convinced me that the proper route to adopt for the great trunk wagon road through British Columbia, to develop it properly, as well as for the western portion of a transcontinental railway, provided a pass could be found through the Gold range, giving access into the valley of the Columbia River, was by way of the valley of the Fraser River, through the formidable canons between Yale and Lytton.

I went to work to accomplish the building of this great wagon road and the finding of a pass, through the Gold range, for a railway that I intended should have its western terminus at Burrard Inlet or rather I may say in this City of Vancouver.

During the years 1860 and 1861 Governor Douglas had caused to be undertaken the building of a wagon road from Port Douglas, at the head of Harrison Lake via the valley of the Lillooet River to Clinton, over the route I had explored and reported upon in the winter of 1858-9, with the intention of making it the great thoroughfare for the development of British Columbia as he then considered it was impracticable to construct a wagon road through the forbidding canons of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, which latter route I had strongly advised in lieu of the Harrison-Lillooet route which was a mixed and broken land and water route necessitating much handling of freight.

About the end of the year 1861 the wonderful deposits of gold in the Cariboo section of the country were beyond doubt, which gave me the opportunity to make a desperate effort to get the great Cariboo wagon road, via the canons of the Fraser River, constructed.

I had previously fully explained all my views regarding the proper location for the trunk wagon road to the late Major-General Richard Clement Moody, who was then colonel in command of the force of Royal Engineers in British Columbia, and who also held the position of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Colonel Moody requested me to accompany him up the valley of the Fraser River to thoroughly examine those obstructive canons together; he was as convinced as I was before we parted after we had made a careful examination of them that the great wagon road should be built through them. We ar-

ranged to meet in Victoria the following winter and press our views on Governor Douglas.

In the early part of 1862 I reached Victoria when I found the late Mr. Alfred Waddington, who was strongly supported by the people of Victoria, advocating and very likely to get the wagon road into the Cariboo country constructed from the coast via Bute Inlet. This project I opposed. Mr. Gustavus Blinn Wright was pressing for the extension of the Harrison-Lillooet road also into the Cariboo country and a Mr. Green for a road from the coast via Bentinck Arm.

Colonel Moody supported me nobly and in the end we got Governor Douglas to undertake the building of the great Cariboo wagon road, which was mainly instrumental in developing British Columbia, and in the construction of which I was busily engaged during the years 1862-3-4. I lost very heavily in carrying out this work as the Government was unable to meet payments as they became due, which caused heavy additional expenses being forced upon me and I have never been paid for my work to this day. I think the Government of British Columbia should give me some reasonable compensation not only for my work and the plant I had on hand when they took the road but also in consideration of the many thousands of dollars I spent in exploring the country which resulted in discoveries that have made it a great and very prosperous country. During the year 1864 I carried out the work on this road in the capacity of Government engineer and superintendent of works in Cariboo.

At the end of the year 1864, the mainland of British Columbia, having a short time previously become a separate colony from Vancouver Island, was to elect five members to the Legislative Council, which was to meet in New Westminster where the seat of Government was established under the new governor—Mr. Frederick Seymour—as Mr. Douglas' term had expired by effluxion of time, and as I saw there was a good opportunity of pushing forward my wishes to get assistance from the government to enable me to find the remaining portion of the much desired route, if it existed, for a railway through the mountains of British Columbia, I resigned my position as an employee of the Government and contested the election for Cariboo West, which, after a hot and expensive campaign, I carried successfully by a large majority.

On arriving at New Westminster at Governor Seymour's request I undertook the management of the Lands and Works Department and then framed the Land Act, and in conjunction with the late Hon. Peter O'Reilly drew up the Mining Act. I arranged with the Governor for the money to carry out the exploratory surveys of the country east of the meridian of Kamloops, and as soon as the Council adjourned I resigned my seat in it, and the Governor appointed me Assistant Surveyor-General of the Crown Colony of British Columbia and authorized me to undertake the explorations I had so much desired from the time I met Captain Palliser in the winter of 1859-60 and learned his opinion that there was not a practicable route for a railway through the mountains of Southern British Columbia.

The late Sir Joseph William Trutch, who had been appointed by the Imperial Government, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had now returned to the colony, and as soon as possible I handed over the department to him and resumed exploratory work.

Six weeks after leaving New Westminster I reported the discovery of the Eagle Pass through the Gold range, which had hitherto been considered to be an unbroken chain of mountains presenting an impassable barrier for a railway; at the same time I also reported the discovery of the valley of the Illecillewaet River, penetrating far into the Selkirk range of mountains, and that it would probably afford a direct passage through that range in the desired direction.

As soon as I had discovered the Eagle Pass I then knew that an imperial highway—the true northwest passage—of the greatest value to the British Empire and especially to the Dominion of Canada and to British Columbia was a certainty; and that my discovery, made in the year 1865, would result in paving the way for Britain's sway in British North America, and across the North and South Pacific oceans, and thus consolidate the Empire, and that its western terminus would be at Vancouver, and I felt gratified that the years of toil, of hardship, of privation and expense I had gone through and incurred, would be of great and lasting benefit to my native and adopted countries—England and Canada, and my reward for all my time, my labors and expenses has been nothing—absolutely nothing.

The rest of the explorations east from Revelstoke through the Selkirk range by the valley of the Illecillewaet River and by the valley of the Columbia River around and through the Big Bend to connect the Eagle Pass with the passes discovered by the old Northwest Company's traders and subsequently traversed by Captain Palliser and Sir James Hector, or that were discovered by those gentlemen, through the Rocky Mountains, only required detailed surveys to decide upon the best route to adopt.

From the exploration of the Illecillewaet River and its north fork that I made in 1865, I did not like the idea of a railway being built through that valley at all, even if a practicable way could be found by the southeasterly branch—the so-called Rogers' Pass.

In the year 1866 during the time I was exploring the valley of the Columbia River, I sent one of my party, Mr. Albert Perry, to explore through the valley of the southeast fork of the Illecillewaet River and through what is now known as Rogers' Pass. His report to me was favorable, and to my knowledge Mr. Perry was really the true discoverer of that pass—a discovery made about twenty years before Major Rogers ever saw the Selkirk Mountains. I think that pass should have been named Perry's Pass and not Rogers' Pass. I never was in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the Selkirk range. The heavy grades, sharp curves and rock and snow slides will always make that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway very expensive to operate and dangerous to life, both of which have already been proved.

Heavy operating expenses on a railway means high transportation charges, which are not for the interests of Canadians, nor for those of the British nation.

The line I proposed for the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1871-2, when I had charge of the survey from Kamloops easterly from Revelstoke was to follow the valley of the Columbia River around the Big Bend, thus avoiding the crossing of the Selkirk range and materially reducing the grades in the crossing of the Rocky Mountains by adopting the House Pass instead of the Kicking Horse Pass, and thence in an almost air-line over the prairies, and passing through Winnipeg, reach the northwest extremity of the Lake of the Woods. It would have been a far better line for both the interests of the country and

the railway company, and it is very unfortunate for those interested that after I forwarded my report, during the first year I was in the employ of the Dominion Government, to their Engineer-in-Chief, which was published together with various other reports of the first exploratory surveys made in 1871 by the Dominion Government for the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the line I then recommended through the mountains was not adopted.

In the early part of the year 1872 I was informed by the Engineer-in-Chief that the Yellowhead Pass had been decided upon for the railway, and I was ordered to survey a line through it which I did, and which expensive surveys I always considered to be only a waste of time and money, and which useless very large expenditure of money the Engineer-in-Chief, in his evidence before the Royal Commission that was subsequently appointed to inquire into the affairs of the expenditures for the Canadian Pacific Railway incurred under his direction he most unfairly stated that I had not satisfactorily accounted for. I was a subordinate officer, he had my report on the line I recommended, and I only, though most reluctantly and against my own judgment obeyed my superior officer. He and not I was responsible for that waste of money. To shield himself he forced me out of the service, and for four years after I left it, continued making useless surveys of more northerly lines but did not spend a dollar on the line I had recommended.

Had the line through the Yellowhead Pass been finally adopted it would almost to a certainty have caused the railway to terminate on the mainland at Bute Inlet or some more northerly fort and thus have thrown back for many years the development of all Southern British Columbia, and also of all the great and rich belt of country extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Red River, and extending northerly from the forty-ninth parallel for a very considerable distance, and thus have left all that belt of country to be developed, and its productions drawn away by branch railways running into the country from the railway systems south of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and there would not have been a city where Vancouver now bids fair, in due course of time, to be one of the foremost cities in the world.

The inestimable value of Eagle Pass to the Canadian nation for the development and prosperity of which it is a most

important factor, has and will continue to prove to be beyond computation. I quote the following extract from an article written early in 1900 in *The Nineteenth Century* publication, entitled "Progress of British Empire in the Century," by J. Stanley Little, Northumberland Avenue, London, C. E., volume 8, page 267:—

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway either as it touches the interests, the very life Canada, or as it concerns imperial interests."

I have now related a good deal about the great east and west railway of the Dominion, and if your patience is not exhausted I will say a few words regarding a north and south railway that will be only second in importance to British Columbia and the city of Vancouver to what the Canadian Pacific Railway has already proved to be.

When I saw that the question of the settlement of the boundary between Canadian territory and the United States territory of Alaska was to be effected by arbitration in the manner arranged by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and when I had carefully studied the wording of the treaty regarding that boundary, I felt convinced that the decision would be adverse to the British contention, for nearly every European nation is jealous of Great Britain and bears her no love.

The discovery of immense rich deposits of gold and other minerals in the Canadian Yukon territory, and in Alaska, proved how rich and extensive a country occupies the northwest portion of North America, and that it requires the best system of transportation to develop it and meet the wants and requirements of its inhabitants. This proposed system of transportation should be altogether within Canadian territory, and thus be a national one, and when the very unsatisfactory way of reaching Dawson, etc., by an extremely dangerous coast navigation, which has caused the loss of a number of vessels and a great loss of valuable lives, as well as placing Canadians in the humiliating position of having to ask a foreign nation, on sufferance, to let them travel and take their merchandise through American territory, I thought that steps should be taken to construct a Canadian railway running northerly from the forty-ninth parallel and passing through New Westminster to Van-

couver, and thence via Quesnel, Fort George and Dawson, reach the east boundary of Alaska, and in due time connect with the American system of railways that are being constructed in Alaska.

To endeavor to accomplish the building of this most important railway, I returned a few years ago to Vancouver and took the initial steps necessary and in company with several other gentlemen obtained a charter to build this railway. After having explained my views to Mr. Isaac Oppenheimer and to Mr. John Hendry, those gentlemen became the solid supporters of that enterprise, which has already been so very beneficial to Vancouver, and with its extension northerly, which is now possible, as it can connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific system, Vancouver will reap great advantages, and it appears to me that every man and woman in Vancouver, as well as throughout British Columbia, and especially the government of the Province, should unite and give unhesitatingly every possible assistance to Mr. John Hendry to enable him to procure the very large amount of money that is needed to build this railway through a country which is at present for the most part of the distance to be travelled a wilderness, but which contains great natural resources.

I will now conclude this paper which gives a very brief outline of my efforts to get a northwest passage by land and to make its western terminus the city of Vancouver, by wishing the inhabitants of it success and prosperity.



SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,

ON

Labor Difficulties and Disputes

MAY 13TH, 1907

SIR WILLIAM received an ovation on rising to speak. He thanked them for their kind reception, and referring to the chairman's words about his public services, said his public career in that sense was now a closed book, but it was always a pleasure to him to give expression to such views as might seem best for Canada. He considered that every good citizen of this country should strive to add at least one brick to the great imperial edifice they were endeavoring to erect. He confessed that he was not so indifferent as to scorn the pleasant things they had said of him. He would rather have one small bouquet given him in a lifetime than have his grave loaded with flowers after he was dead.

It was not without a feeling of pride that he looked round that hall, since he had been told that his own province of Ontario was the mother province of 75 per cent. of those assembled there. He felt inclined to ask, judging by their youthful appearance, whether they had not found some elixir of life in the West, for certainly Time had touched them lightly.

"For a short time past I have been in this Province, and to see it and to travel through it is an inspiration, and when I go back to the East and think of your magnificent mountain scenery, your fertile valleys and mighty rivers and magnificent sea front, I shall be filled with pleasant reminiscences, and shall be able to realise to some extent the great potentialities of this country of ours. For, though I have seen so little I have seen enough to convince me that you have a single great empire within this Province alone. For with your mineral and timber wealth your splendid position by the shore of the Pacific (which will entitle you to become one of the great cities of the American continent) and your mild and temperate climate you may well be envied by other countries.

But, added Sir William in a warning tone, mines and mineral wealth, harbors and climate and geographical position, and wealth of forest and sea, these things alone will not make a great nation. Many a fallen and bankrupt nation to-day has illimitable natural resources. They are but the instruments placed within the grasp of man, and it remains for the ability and energy of man to obtain the full fruition of these divine gifts.

Sir William then complimented Vancouver Island, from which he had just returned, as one of the loveliest and most picturesque spots he had ever seen. His heart went out to Western Canada, and he hoped as the years went by it would become one of the most attractive spots in the world, attracting capital and attracting people, and bringing both wealth and population to its shores.

Mr. Chairman, you have asked me to speak on the labor question. This is a large question and far-reaching, and I must take out my watch when I begin to speak on it, for I am told that your law is to close at 2 o'clock and I have no wish to go beyond it. Saying which Sir William placed his watch upon the table.

It is, he continued, a matter of all importance, not only to your Province but to the whole Dominion of Canada. It is a question ever with us, not in the Dominion of Canada only—it is everywhere throughout the world. Wherever there is activity and wherever there is progress there you will find it, because labor is a commercial commodity offered for sale just the same as any commodity the merchant has on his shelf. He wishes to sell it to the best advantage, and in like manner a man who has only his muscle and labor power to sell desires to sell it to the best advantage. If the present position of this country was one of stagnation there would be no strikes; if labor were worth 50 cents a day instead of \$2 there would be no strikes. The fact that a country is prosperous is what gives force to the labor question, and if I were a manufacturer or a trader I would feel that my best interests were advanced by workingmen receiving high wages. The best market is the home market, and of what use are your home products when the people have no money in their pockets to buy with. If we are to divide in two classes the employers and the employed, we shall

find that the vast army are the employed, and if the manufacturers are to get a good home market it is advisable that they should have men with money in their pockets to buy their goods.

The question of how to deal with strikes is one that has taxed the ingenuity of many minds, and no one can say that the panacea has yet been discovered. It is right for us to discuss the best ways of dealing with the question, for in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and perhaps by studying the question in all its bearings we are likely to reach a just conclusion. We find there are two schools of opinion on this subject; the one school says it ought to be criminal for a man to strike, and there should be fines and penalties for those who do so. The colony of New Zealand attempted that method of dealing with these troubles, and passed a Compulsory Arbitration Act to force employers and employed to arbitrate any difficulties that arose between them, and to abide by the decision. This was on the statute books for many years, and is said to have done a great deal of good, but it was never fully tested till the present day. When in 1900 I introduced the Conciliation Act in the Dominion Parliament, I discussed the principle of the New Zealand Act and expressed the view that it was unsound and was against the right of a free man in any country where British laws prevail. I have never seen any reason to depart from that view and I do not to-day. A short time ago Australia copied the New Zealand Act, and I conversed with many men in Australia about it, and though the majority were in favor of compulsory arbitration, since then there has been a change of sentiment both in Australia and New Zealand, and the penal features making it criminal to strike is falling into disrespect.

Is there any measure by which a free man can be made to work against his will? I know of none. Does it not strike one that it cripples a man's freedom to compel him to work when he does not want to. He must not, of course, be allowed to become a nuisance, but is there any conceivable legislation that can be placed on the statute books an operative measure? I have heard of none. And if so why should we place upon the statute books an inoperative measure. Coercion only engenders resistance, and therefore that mode of treatment must be

eliminated as impracticable, and set aside as incapable of bearing good results.

There is only, in my opinion, one mode of dealing with labor questions, and that is by appealing to the higher instincts of employer and employed alike, by bringing them together, by reasoning with them and getting them to regard each other as brothers in the great organisation of society, to the end that there may be mutual concession and compromise and harmony may prevail.

The speaker then dealt with his own experience in these matters as a member of the Dominion Government. They had occasion to deal with many strikes, some of great importance. Personally, he had to deal with a very serious one—one that appeared to be incapable of solution—but he found no difficulty in dealing with it when he appealed to men's reason and sense of right and submitted to them what appeared reasonable terms. In 1902, with the consent of his colleagues, he introduced a measure dealing with strikes on railways, because it seemed to him that in railways, where not only employers and employed, but also the general public were concerned, legislation to some extent was proper. He introduced the measure not expecting to have it read a second time then, but for the purpose of arousing discussion on the question. During the recess that followed he met and discussed the measure both with railway employers and employees. He found the railway employees a very intelligent class of men, but they were opposed to the bill as first introduced because they thought the measure would be a one-sided one binding on the employees, but not on the railway companies. He pointed out to them that if railways were not running and trade was tied up because these troubles had been arbitrated and the employers had refused to accept the award, the public that was inconvenienced would soon ask why they had not abided by the result of the arbitration. He told them to dispossess themselves of the idea that railway companies would not be amenable, because they would be bound by the force of public opinion. The men said if the employers would be bound by public opinion they would be satisfied, as there was nothing they wanted less than a strike. The provision was that when a strike was proclaimed the Minister of Labor should interfere and determine what was a fair settlement between the

parties. That measure was placed on the statute books with the entire consent of the laboring men of Canada, because they felt a desire only to secure a fair settlement of these troubles.

I cite this, said Sir William, to show that the spirit to be brought to bear on this question is not one of coercion, but one of conciliation and justice between man and man. While it is the privilege of every employer to dismiss, and of every employee to refuse to work, there is still a duty which each one owes to the State. While British institutions guarantee freedom of action to every citizen, there is a corresponding duty on the part of every citizen to so conduct his actions in relation to his fellowmen that they shall not result to the public injury; and in relations between employer and employee an effort should be made to educate public opinion in that direction so that these questions may be determined, not by coercion, not by force, not by strikes or lockouts, but by that common justice that appeals to the conscience of every man. I have every confidence in appealing to that consciousness, for I know that there is in every man a sense of right which is as easily awakened in the breast of the poorest in the land as in that of his wealthiest brother.

We have to approach this question in a quiet spirit, not with beating of hands and tearing of hair and violence, but with that patience that overcomes many difficulties. For while on many occasions there may be disappointment it is the only effective method that will bring the different parties together, and win for each the respect and affection of the other side. When this is tried there is not the stand-off feeling, the desire to get the best of it, we have so often seen; but there is brought to bear upon these contests in the market where labor is bought and sold this spirit of reasonableness and conciliation, which is in my opinion the only true method of solving those questions which will ever be present in a land of prosperity.



HON. OSCAR STRAUSS

MINISTER OF LABOR & COMMERCE, WASH. D. C.

—ON—

Commerce of Great Britain & United States

JULY 14TH, 1907

HON. MR. STRAUSS said: Mr. Chairman and—fellow-countrymen—I do not wish to conceal from you how my heart has been touched by the cordial reception that you gave me on reaching your city. I deem it a distinguished honor to be present at this luncheon, and to see that you give me your presence on this occasion. I know that you are all business men engaged in the industries of this thriving city, and therefore, having myself been a business man among the other occupations I have passed through, I will talk to you from a business man's standpoint.

The department over which I have the honor to preside is one of the largest in our government. It comprises all or most of all those activities which contribute to the industrial and commercial development of my country. The line that divides us is so imaginary that some years ago we had to come before a commission to determine where that line was. When I go, for instance, to the cigar stands and give them a coin with the American Eagle on it, to buy an American or Cuban cigar they return me a King Edward shilling for my change. What other two countries in the world are so closely allied? We come from the same parentage and are proud of it. And we claim you as our brothers and are proud of that. If anyone had asked me when I came to your city, and the committee honored me as I stepped from my car, to tell who were the so-called Americans and the so-called Canadians, I think I should have mixed them all together. And when I did meet a Canadian I was told that two-thirds of him was American because he was like other Canadians—they mostly had American wives. In your keeping and in ours has been entrusted, whether by accident of events or otherwise, the safe-keeping of one of the

most beautiful sections of this habitable globe, and I may perhaps be a little boastful in saying that no part of the world has ever been entrusted to better hands. For say what we will, under the British law and under the American law, both springing from the same root and stem, individual liberty and the right of the individual is secured wherever that power spreads its influence and has its home.

When I served my country in the Far East, I saw what Great Britain meant wherever her influence extended. You may call it selfishness if you will, but it was that enlightened selfishness that protected the individual wherever not only its power extended, but its influence extended. No other nation in the East provided that the slave should be made free whenever he put his foot within the boundaries of a British embassy. I am an admirer, a lover of Great Britain, and if I were not an American, I certainly would come under the British crown. I say this to you, not to flatter you or to give expression to pleasing generalities. What I have stated here I have frequently stated before and I feel from the bottom of my heart.

We are in a peculiar age, and by some it has been deplored. The nations of the world during different periods are actuated by different motives. Since the Reformation the nations have passed through these different stages: First came the religious spirit, or I should perhaps more correctly term it, the ecclesiastical spirit, because it really was not religious, and the result was the clashing of nations because of ecclesiastical or religious disputes, that lasted for a hundred years or more till the end of the Thirty Years' War. Then came that spirit of conquest regardless of the rights of nations, driven by greed for might and power that culminated in the Napoleonic period. After that arose what we may correctly term the commercial age. During the so-called religious age, and during the military age, commerce was looked down upon as if it were a degrading occupation; but we have found as an international spirit it is the noblest spirit that has yet actuated the nations. Because commerce is based upon mutuality, it is based upon the good relations of nations, commerce thrives along the highways of peace. The old idea that commerce follows the flag is an absurdity. Commerce follows along the line of least resistance, the only commerce that follows the flag is the occu-

pation of the grave digger. The commercial spirit is not commercialism. The commercial spirit is based upon equity and fairness in trade and gives a quid pro quo for all it gets, but conquest is international outrage.

Great Britain and the United States and fifty other leading nations of the world to-day, at this very hour, are represented in that capital, in that little country that has been the inspiration of liberty for so many generations, and they are studying how they may enlarge the highways and gateways of peace among the nations of the world. I am an optimist. I have been asked what my opinion was, whether this congress would effect any results. Effect results? Why, see what has already been done. From the beginning of the world until the year 1899 no such step had ever been taken for the peace of nations as the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. And it is due to the prophetic generosity of a British born subject and naturalized American, to have given to the nations the magnificent building that shall stand as a memorial for all times, where this international tribunal shall sit for the promotion of concord and good will among the nations.

You and we are to-day guardians of the mighty way to the Far East. The destiny that that implies is in our hand and in yours, and the benefit that we shall bestow and receive will depend upon your wisdom and upon ours. There was a time—it is not so very long ago—when one nation looked with a spirit of jealousy upon the advancing prosperity of a neighboring nation. It looked at them from that narrow and selfish point of view as if the prosperity of a neighbor were a menace to their own. Then the normal relations of nations was one of belligerency, but since the relation of nations is one of a commercial nature, we feel that the prosperity of a neighbor aids our own prosperity. So it is in our relations with the nations of the Far East. It is not only our international duty, based upon international morality, not to do any injustice to the nations on the other side of the Pacific, but it is to our interest to aid and encourage them in that prosperity and advancement.

The United States a little more than half a century ago, first introduced Japan to the Council Board of Western Nations, and the United States is proud of it. Japan is grateful

for it and we are happy to know, as you are happy to know, that this wonderful nation that is combining the wisdom of past ages with the enlightenment of the Western world, is building up a new and most encouraging nationality, and is achieving a prosperity economic and educational that is most encouraging to the teachings we have given them, through their young men who have come to our universities, to draw inspiration from our western ideas. We feel that in imparting this, we shall have another energetic nation with whom to exchange our commodities, and its enlightenment is like rain of Heaven—it benefits not their nation alone, but it blesses also ours.

There are so many objects that run through the mind of one who traverses your great country that it is difficult to select the points one wishes to give expression to. Some few months ago an Irish woman came to Ellis Island. She came before the Board of Inquiry and it was found she was coming under the pauper class, and so she was ordered to be excluded. "You may take the alien out," said one of the officers to a subordinate. "Alien! What do you mean by that?" asked the immigrant. "If ye mane a foreigner, I can tell ye that I am no foreigner, for I was never outside of Ireland in me loife." Well, that is how I feel. I cannot understand what a foreigner is.

Well, said Mr. Strauss, as I have gone over those hundreds of acres of yours and for mile after mile have not seen a house, I thought you were not lacking in space so much, you had plenty of it, and you have good society, the very best, but a little more of such would not hurt you. You need, however, not trouble much about good society because your pioneers are such a good class of men that no one can live among them for long without being good citizens.

Mr. Strauss said he had once been asked how many generations it took to make a good American citizen, and he had replied, "You should ask me, rather, how many months." And he instanced "their little skirmish with Spain" when they had to exclude thousands of people who, burning with the spirit of American liberty, were anxious to die, if need be, for their flag. A good mother made good children, and when a man came from a land suffering from economic oppression or the de-

privation of the liberty of the individual, it took him but a short time to learn to love a country where his liberties were safe-guarded. He told how eight years ago, when coming home from Italy in a large ship he used to take sweets and dainties to give to the children of the immigrants in the steerage. One day a dishevelled looking man, meeting him on the stairs, asked him why he was so fond of the people in the steerage. He replied, "Because I notice the best people always come over in the steerage." The stranger agreed with him, and afterwards he learned that he had been talking with the distinguished Professor Van Halst, of Chicago University.

It is the greatest mistake in the world to divide people by classification. If there is any advice I could give you it would be, "Don't allow your minds to be misled by general classification." The lazy and ignorant man follows that course because he has not the alertness and energy of mind to single out and individualize. Often there come to you angels in disguise. The Italian will bring you the idealism of his heritage. It is in his fibre and in his blood. The Slāv brings to you that persistency and endurance of his. I need not tell you what the British bring, but they do not bring it all. The German brings you the love of music and the beauties and charm of life. Every element brings you something new, and it is this welding of ideals and of ideals shaped in the furnace of the opportunities of this new and great country that fashions the American and the Canadian, and makes him the helmet-bearer of the destinies of this mighty continent.



HON. FRANK OLIVER, MINISTER OF INTERIOR

—ON—

THE BUILDING OF CANADA

AUGUST 17TH, 1907

MR. OLIVER, when the applause which had greeted his rising had subsided, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I need not spend time in saying how highly honored I feel in addressing the Canadian Club of this City. It is a pleasure to know that there is a Canadian Club sentiment in this far Western part of the Dominion. The idea of the Canadian Club—I do not know who originated it—is, to my mind, one of the best ideas we have in our public life to-day.

The newspapers said the subject of my address to-day would be "The Building of Canada," and in that work, the mention of which sounds very material, I do not think there can be a more important factor than the sentiment expressed in the formation of the Canadian Club throughout this great country from one ocean to the other. This is an age when people are apt to substitute the multiplication tables for the Ten Commandments, and to think nothing of importance unless it can be measured in dollars and cents. We are apt to forget that in the world's history there have been material interests, and sentiment has more to do to-day with the building of nations than any material interests can possibly have.

The institution of the Canadian Club, being as I have said for the purpose of gathering people together in all parts of the country in the name of Canada to hear of matters which pertain to the welfare of Canada, is certainly one of the strongest means that I know of at the present time for the making and upbuilding of Canada. There is a great difference between the Canadian Club idea and that which pertains to any of the national associations which we find in all the cities throughout this Dominion. The St. George's, the St. Andrew's, the St.

Patrick's Societies, and I don't know how many others which flourish among us, are for the very proper and praiseworthy purpose of keeping in remembrance the deeds of the forefathers of the members, and the best ideas pertaining thereto. These societies are reminiscent and look back into the past; the purpose of the Canadian Club is to gather together the ideas of the present and apply them in the building of our country. The Canadian Club looks forward, and only forward; the national societies look back, and that is the difference.

It might be said that it is unfortunate that in a country like Canada there should be a necessity for an organization to preach, teach or push forward in any degree the national sentiment. It would be strange if there were English Clubs in England, or Scotch Clubs in Scotland, or Irish Clubs in Ireland; but in this country of Canada conditions are not the same. There is no lack of Canadian sentiment among Canadians, and with us Canadian sentiment is Imperial sentiment. It is a fact that Canada is Canada to-day and is part of the Empire of Britain.

The sentiment of loyalty to our Empire is different, I think, from that of any other people to their country or their flag. We are loyal to our Empire, no matter in what part we may be, and notwithstanding the fact that it is scattered to the four winds of Heaven and goes round and round the earth. We are loyal to the Empire because it represents the sentiments of liberty and order, of progress and expansion in the way we know them in Canada. I think there is no part of the Empire that holds that sentiment more strongly than Canada or the people of Canada.

The sentiment of Canada is represented to a great extent, may I say, by the man from Bruce. We find the man from Bruce all over the West. He stands for Canada and Canadian national sentiment to a marked degree, partly because there is so many of him, possibly more for that reason than any other. The man from Bruce is a Canadian because his forefathers, having before them the choice of a new country, chose Canada, not because Canada offered greater opportunities than any other country or was nearer than any other country, but because in coming to Canada they were coming to Britain, and as such they felt that it was a country they could be proud of. They did not come to Bruce at first, but to more Eastern parts of

Canada, and their children settled in Bruce as their second choice, so that the man of Bruce does not represent any country but Canada—he is a Canadian in the strongest sense of the word. Bruce was settled—I may say, by the way, gentlemen, that I did not come from Bruce—Bruce was settled by descendants of men from the eastern part of our country, who, having again to choose new homes, again chose to settle beneath the British flag rather than go to the country to the South, which offered opportunities equally as great. And we have another manifestation of their loyalty to the Empire. When the children of Bruce settled again and their choice lay before them, the man from Bruce chose the great North-West and this country for settlement rather than go South of the line, where so many other Canadians had already gone.

It is because the man from Bruce chose the best, as he did, that we find him in such a great majority in this country as compared with the people from any other part of Eastern Canada. Many of the boys who were raised on the farms of Eastern Canada are to-day upholding the flag of the United States over the line, and they have done credit to themselves there, but it is the man from Bruce, as the man of all others who is upholding the British flag on this side of the line.

The importance of preaching Canadian sentiment at this time we cannot overestimate. People are coming in to-day not because of sentiment, but because things have changed. We came here not for material reasons in the first place, but other things have followed, and we have succeeded in proving that this is not only a good first choice country, but it is the best second choice country in the world to-day. For thirty years we have fought for that belief, and have demonstrated to the world that this is the best country in the world, that it is not only a matter of sentiment, but that in material advantages this great country of Canada stands second to none.

This consequence is that we attract to our shores people who do not come for sentiment or principles dear to people from other parts of the Empire; and because we have been successful in attracting these people in such large numbers it is necessary that we should keep to the front the Canadian idea and show that there is a Canada and that there is a Canadian sentiment.

There are somethings, nay, there are many things we may copy from our neighbors across the line, and there is one thing we may certainly copy with some limitation. Let me say there is no country in the world where the national sentiment holds a higher place than in that country, and I believe that the upholding of that sentiment has been one of the most stupendous factors in building up that country—the sentiment expressed by some citizen of that country, I do not know who, when he said, “My country, right or wrong.” I know that sentiment can be argued against, but that is the sentiment that makes a country. I know it is the sentiment that has made the United States and I know it is the sentiment that will make Canada.

We do not organize ourselves into a society for the sake of this or that person or principle. When we meet here to-day, we are come together to deal with Canadian prestige from the standpoint of every man in Canada. We want every man in Canada to be a Canadian. We want him to be a Canadian because, in the first place, we believe we have the best country in the world, and the second place because we believe we have the best system of handling that system in the world. That is, we believe there is no place on the footstool of God where we have the same proportion of liberty and order and progress that we have to-day throughout the length and breadth of this great country. We do not hold ourselves Canadians because we were born in this country, but because we are here helping to build up Canada, and any man here who will help to build up Canada is a good enough Canadian for us, provided he is able to see, as it is our business to induce him to see, that our institutions and our ideals are the best the world has to offer.

I thank you very much for the honor you have done. I might say many things complimentary to your fair city and Province, but the time is short, and I will not burden you with what must be to most of you an old story, for any person who visits this country must be impressed with the idea that this part of Canada has advantages which no other part of the Dominion has. I do not say that the material advantages are greater than in other parts of the Dominion, but I do want to say that they are different. In this age, which is the age of combination, the small institution or business interest has no look in. The whole tendency is towards combination to cheapen

production and improve distribution, so I repeat the whole tendency is towards combination and enlargement, and the small country does not look in. In Canada we have that width of area and variety of resources and advantages which will constitute a great country. In those advantages of Canada which we have the privilege of placing before the world, British Columbia has a great part. I do not think that British Columbia could attain its greatest development without association with some other part of the continent, but I think that with the aid of every other part of Canada its destiny is assured, and British Columbia is just as necessary to the rest of the Dominion as the rest of the Dominion is to British Columbia. We are all Canadians from Cape Breton to Vancouver—that is the idea we must keep in view, for that is the idea necessary above all things else to build up Canada.



DR. H. M. TORY, OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

—ON—

The University Problem in Canada

AUGUST 28TH, 1907

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The University Problem in Canada," Dr. H. M. Tory, of McGill University, said in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity to address so representative a body as this club, upon so important a subject as the university question. The question is a complex one, and the problems involved have, in our diversified civilization, been given various solutions depending upon the peculiar conditions under which they have arisen.

The term university itself is not a very clearly defined one, being used in connection with such a variety of institutions, both in the Old World and in the New, that perhaps it would be difficult to define even a prevailing type.

It may be said, however, that in all countries the institution which stands for the highest effort in educational activity has been called the university. Of the so-called universities in any country, that one which most truly reflects the intellectual movements and aspirations of the nation becomes of necessity most national in character.

The difference of type becomes at once apparent when one comes to compare the institutions of the different countries of the civilized world. Nevertheless it may be said that in the higher institutions of learning the nations find as nowhere else a common ground upon which to build a great brotherhood, a brotherhood of men for the highest service to the State, for the highest efficiency in that service, and for the pursuit and discovery of knowledge in which all alike may share.

I think it may be truly said that in the application of science, the mental attitude of the nations is in some measure at

least one of hostility. Each guards the secrets which will be of service to her in an emergency. The same rivalry is apparent within the borders of the individual nation as well as between the nations in the struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy. In the training of men for service and for the discovery of truth, the marked characteristic of universities worthy of the name, the higher institutions of learning of all nations stand on a common ground, promoting the good of all.

A recent American writer has defined a university as "so much of one of our complex and heterogeneous institutions as trains men for the work of research of an advanced character, whether coupled or not with professional instruction, to which training are admitted only those who have had a previous training roughly to be estimated by the B. A. degree or its equivalent."

If this definition were accepted it would be found that there are only two universities in Canada, and but a limited number in the United States out of the four hundred institutions which bear the name.

On this continent, however, the term university has come generally to be applied to all institutions that take students to the B. A. degree, and have the power of conferring that degree even though there is only a small college and a limited number of students. In America, many institutions bear the title, although the work they do is properly high school work.

President Elliot, of Harvard, the greatest of the American university presidents, defines the aim of a university to be: (1) To teach; (2) to accumulate knowledge through libraries; (3) to investigate and discover knowledge. In this sense most of our universities are institutions where the first two aims are in a measure realized. The third aim is only realized in a few of the greater institutions. These larger and more progressive institutions stand in a place by themselves, doing a distinctly national work. Upon their reputation the outside world of thought judges of the intellectual life of the people.

In making a comparison of universities one might base a valuation of them upon the number of students in attendance, a common standard, but manifestly a false one. On such a standard of comparison, Johns Hopkins, one of the greatest of Ameri-

can institutions, would take a low place. One might base a comparison on the amount of wealth possessed or on the money spent. Also, obviously, in itself, a false standard. Obviously the only standard is the product of the university, the place it takes in the world of thought, and the standing of the men it educates. Oxford and Cambridge occupy the place they do because the men they have turned out have ruled the Empire for centuries in such a way as to commend them to their fellowmen. When I say ruled, of course I do not mean in a political sense only, but through the statesmen, poets, literati, clergymen, investigators, etc., which they have turned out. When the sifting time comes and we have had time to view over institutions in the light of work accomplished, we will judge them by the same standard.

Another way of making a comparison is by the course of study. There is a sense in which all such comparisons, in Canada at least, have no significance. Catalogues of all our universities will show the same subjects and more extended courses in each subject. I remember hearing a speaker in one of the provinces declare that we must have our own course of study. In the strict sense this is impossible. . The accumulated experience of past generations of teachers and educationalists have largely made for us the materials for our courses. The classical languages, the modern languages, mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, biology, will be found as subjects in all university courses of study, most of them in this country prescribing the same text books.

The real question is how are these subjects taught? Is the professor striving under impossible conditions to keep alive the spirit of scholarship while teaching two or three subjects, or is he, with a moderate amount of teaching in one subject, making himself a man of power in his classes? It is the teaching power and standard of work that counts. Is the teaching effective in producing moral and intellectual discipline? Is the standard of work such that only worthy men reach it? These are the questions to be answered.

It is, however, the methods of university management rather than courses of study to which I wish especially to refer.

The older university foundations of Europe, speaking generally, had their birth in connection with ecclesiastical organi-

zations, and as such had a specially religious ideal. They made the primary considerations the study of such subjects as would be especially useful to the clergy. A second type of university was that founded by the state and under political control. Such institutions are usually directly dependent upon the state for support. Examples are found in Europe and in the state universities of America. A third type are those which are under the control of private corporations.

While many of the older universities have had such private foundations, the movement on this continent has been to some extent a modern one, dating back practically to the beginning of the new departure in scientific teaching. The increase of knowledge and the consequent changes in the course of study; the development of the great professional schools, the value of which is dependent so much upon equipment and laboratories; the development of the teaching of such subjects as chemistry and physics on a laboratory basis; the great commercial significance of modern research, and the absolute necessity for laboratories to carry it on; the fact that the masses of the people have not generally understood the significance of the university, regarding it as an institution for the privileged few, rather than the many; all these and other causes have made men interested in education and advancement turn to those public spirited men who have been fortunate enough under our modern favorable conditions, to amass wealth and are generous enough to use it for the public good. For such institutions it is necessary that the president be a man not only with large ideas of the public service to be reached through education, but he must also possess those personal qualities of mind which inspire confidence in the minds of those possessing the power to bestow such gifts.

The conditions of which I have spoken have made it impossible for many of the denominational colleges to continue as such. They have found it necessary to expand into non-denominational institutions so as to secure larger public aid and increased sympathy.

When we turn to our Canadian universities we find practically all these types have been developed, and along with these another type which promises great things.

In Mount Allison, Acadia, Queen's Bishops, and the Roman Catholic universities, we have the strictly denominational type

in so far as management is concerned. All these, however, open their doors to students of all religious denominations. I do not think we have in Canada to-day, unless it be in King's College, Nova Scotia, an institution of higher learning which requires of students a religious formula, although in practice most of the students and members of the staff belong to the particular denominations.

Perhaps a word with regard to the beginning of some of these institutions would not be without interest. The oldest university in Canada is the little University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. It was founded, if my memory serves me, in the latter part of the eighteenth century by royal charter. Had it started with a broad policy suitable to the growing democratic spirit of the country, it would in all probability have become the university of Nova Scotia and perhaps of the Maritime Provinces. Its first Board of Regents, however, hoping to create in Nova Scotia a second Oxford, made the mistake of fashioning their scheme after Oxford University, which at that time required the thirty-nine Articles both for students and teachers. As you know, Nova Scotia was largely settled by men from Scotland, men who brought with them to this continent the love of learning. It could not be expected that Scotsmen, whose forefathers had driven Episcopacy out of Scotland, would be content to permit King's College to be the university of the province. When Lord Dalhousie made the founding of Dalhousie College possible, it quickly fell into the hands of Scotch Presbyterians, who, in turn, made the same blunder as King's College. They sought to make it a Presbyterian institution. They went so far as to dismiss a Baptist clergyman from a professorship on the ground of his religion. The result was the founding of Acadia College at Wolfville, which for so many years has been the centre of educational activity of the Baptist Church in the East. This was, of, course, followed by the foundation of the Mount Allison College at Sackville, N. B., by the Methodist Church. These early quarrels, based upon religious animosities, which have largely disappeared, have made the growth of a large, strong university in that province probably for a long time impossible. For the sake of the Maritime Provinces, which have done so much for education throughout the whole continent, I hope some large-hearted philanthropist will arise and place at

the disposal of some central board sufficient funds to make a scheme of union possible.

In Toronto University and Manitoba University you have the second type, the state university, or the nearest to that type yet found in Canada. Toronto University began as a teaching institution in 1842 as King's College, and as a university with a university college in 1852. After a long struggle with denominational institutions it has assumed its present form, with a full-fledged university college and a university under the control of and supported by the state. Into the university scheme has come by incorporation the denominational colleges, Victoria College, under the control of the Methodist Church; Trinity College, under the control of the English Church, besides the affiliated theological schools; Knox College, Wycliffe College and St. Michael's. Connected with the system which makes Toronto University, you have the three types of schools, the state college, teaching all the university subjects; the denominational university college, teaching, speaking generally, language, literature and philosophy and such religious instruction as the university recognizes as belonging to the university course, and finally the theological schools pure and simple, whose students may be undergraduates in one of the university colleges, or only partial students.

Manitoba University has the same general plan as Toronto, only the state university college is not yet a complete teaching institution. It was first organized as an examining board for the denominational colleges. These colleges began their operations as schools, that is, colleges doing university work, but without degree conferring powers. In Manitoba University the purely scientific work of the course of study is done by the state and paid for by the Government. The work of literature and philosophy is done wholly by the denominational schools, which also do theological work. The plan is practically identical with Toronto, only Toronto has a fully equipped state college, while, as before stated, Manitoba, has only the scientific work under the pay of the state. The government of the two institutions, however, is quite different. In Toronto the Board of Governors, which controls the business of the university proper, making all the appointments, is a board appointed wholly by the Government. The Senate, which controls the course of study and mat-

ters purely academic, is appointed with reference to representation of the denominational schools within the system. In Manitoba, however, the Board of Control is a body made up of representatives elected by the denominations, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Anglicans, the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, each having seven. To these the Government adds its representation, as also the university convocation. The difference is this, in Manitoba the denominational colleges grew into the university practically without state aid, the university system being complete before the state began to spend money on higher education. In Toronto, on the other hand, the state college being the stronger and the money available from the state funds being much larger, the denominational colleges become incorporated into the university. The development in each case was the natural outcome of the conditions.

McGill University and Dalhousie stand as colleges of the third type; that is universities under private control. It should be said, however, that in the strictest sense such institutions are not private corporations. It is true they cannot be interfered with so long as the governing body properly administers its trust. But should any doubt arise as to proper administration of the trust imposed in them, an investigation by the order of the Crown might result, if fault were shown, in the removal of the entire Board and the appointment of a new one.

In both these institutions the whole of the teaching work is controlled by one body, the affiliated theological schools teaching theology only. The university teaching staff consist of men appointed by the Board of Governors. The teaching body under the Senate, through the several faculties, controls all examinations, there being only one examining board.

In so far as the appointment of staff is concerned McGill University makes an exception to the rule. The Royal Institution, the governing board of the university college of British Columbia, makes the appointments here, the Government of P. E. I. makes the appointments in the university college of P. E. I. The examinations are, however, under one board, upon which both of these institutions will have representation.

In Kingston, Queen's University, due largely to the leadership of the greatest educationalist Canada has yet produced, the late Dr. Grant, and backed by a sentiment of loyalty amongst

its graduates unequalled in any other university in Canada, has survived to become one of the great institutions of the country, the only great institution under control of a Protestant denomination.

There is this other fact to be mentioned. The private institution has been able to secure sympathy from men of large means in a much larger measure than the public institution. In Ontario and Manitoba the natural tendency of men of philanthropic temperament seems to be to give to the denominational college of their own denomination. They say let the state pay for its own work. In Montreal the same class of men have given to the university proper. If a board of management could be devised of a sufficiently private character to secure the confidence of men of means and business ability, yet sufficiently public to secure state co-operation, it seems to me that an ideal state of affairs would exist. It was with such a possible board in mind, that the Royal Institution, a private board with Government representation, was conceived. I respectfully suggest that no better plan has yet been devised for the purpose than the corporation created last year by the Legislature of British Columbia.

One more word about the denominational university. These institutions have been fortunate in the self-denying zeal of the clergy and the people of the churches, but I do not hesitate to say that, speaking generally, the denominational university has had its day. When literature, philosophy and mathematics were the only subjects taught, when the man and the library were everything, then the small collection from the people through the clergy made the college possible. To-day, however, when modern science and scientific methods have not only revolutionized our methods of education, but the very material of education itself; when practical science has entered the field with its demands for equipment in laboratories and staff; when the work of the modern institution takes under its purview the whole industrial and commercial life of the country; when it is necessary that the operations of a university be as complex as that of a great industrial institution, access to larger means is absolutely necessary. Here is a field where the state and the philanthropist may well join hands.

Let us examine for a moment the cost of such institutions. Last year Leland Stanford University spent on current account between \$700,000 and \$800,000, on a student body of less than 2,000. Chicago University must have spent considerable in excess of that. McGill University spent upwards of \$400,000 on current account, and Toronto a like amount. In McGill University this year we graduated about 200 students. They cost the University, above what we received in fees, \$200,000, not counting interest on capital invested in buildings and equipment.

You cannot give an arts course with a minimum equipment in science for less than \$30,000 per annum, assuming that such standard subjects as mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, philosophy, biology, geology, chemistry, physics and mineralogy have at least one representative on the staff. Until a university can offer instruction in such a group of subjects, it is unfair to the students to attract them from better equipped institutions. If you begin doing engineering work to a full degree course, at least double that amount must be contemplated, apart from equipment. Queen's University, in trying to face the problem of expansion along modern scientific lines, has found it necessary to ask for an additional \$500,000 from her friends, in addition to assistance from the state, for her School of Mines and the new School of Education.

But I must ask for your indulgence while I for a moment refer to the condition of affairs in British Columbia and my own connection with them. I hesitate somewhat to refer to it for fear of being misunderstood, and lest someone should think I was taking advantage of your hospitality to advertise my own university. Nevertheless, I shall speak for a few moments on that subject.

In the year 1893, through the instrumentality of Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, then Chairman of your School Board, McGill became interested in your educational work. The School Board at that early date saw the possible growth of your city and desired to secure for it an educational institution that would take its place alongside the others in the country. They believed that this end would be reached more quickly by securing connection with and recognition by one of the Eastern universities. They applied to McGill, among others, to see if affiliation was pos-

sible. McGill replied that to secure such an arrangement two things would be necessary. First, the School Board must get the necessary legislative authority, and second, that McGill effect a change in the statutes under which she was working to permit her to do so. Both these changes were effected, one at Quebec and the other at Victoria, special provision being made in your School Act of 1896 for that purpose. Under this arrangement the affiliation was accomplished and the first work of higher education in the Province began in your city. Yours was not the first college charter, but your school first emerged from the school stage of its work and began doing college work proper.

For some years this relation continued, I believe, to the great satisfaction of your educational authorities, and of the University at home, which saw you grow with great pleasure. The large increase of students and the splendid stand they take in the University led us to enquire if in any way we could help to further develop and extend your work.

It was suggested to us by Mr. Lemuel Robertson, a member of your own staff, then pursuing post graduate work in McGill University, that if McGill would undertake the foundation of a University College in British Columbia it would be gladly received by the public. To make sure that such a move on our part would be favorably received, I came two years ago to British Columbia to look into the whole question.

Here is what I found:—

- (1) A tremendous Province, expensive to administer.
- (2) A limited population with concentration at only two points, Vancouver and Victoria.
- (3) One-fourth of the population in and around the City of Vancouver.
- (4) A desire on the part of the School Board and the Government to see something done especially in the direction of scientific education.
- (5) No machinery in operation to meet such a contingency.
- (6) A willingness on the part of both the Government and the School Board to have McGill University co-operate in starting such work.

The question I asked myself was this: Would it be possible to start a University College here in British Columbia after the pattern so well known in England; increase the course of study to meet the present demand; create the machinery through which it might grow and develop to a full fledged institution, when the increase of the population of the Province would warrant it? This is a growing type of institution in the Old Country, and is especially favored by the British Government. For example, the University College of Dundee, Scotland, which is situated in the City of Dundee, some distance from St. Andrews, is a college teaching the full degree course in Arts, Medicine and Engineering, yet taking its degree from St. Andrews, the authorities preferring to have the St. Andrews degree because it is an old and well recognised institution. A similar institution in England is the University College of Reading, which is affiliated with Oxford. In the last couple of years this institution spent nearly \$500,000 in expanding its work. It still remains part of the Oxford University system, preferring to get the Oxford degrees instead of having degrees of its own. A group of these colleges has grown up in England under private management, securing their sustenance chiefly from gifts of the lovers of education. So important has their work become in the eyes of the British Government that last year 1,000,000 pounds was voted to be divided amongst them. Eventually they may take full university powers when they have become strong enough and secured sufficient prestige to warrant the change. At present they are more than content to remain an integral part of one of the greater institutions.

I estimated that, taking the population as a whole, the student body in British Columbia would not for some years exceed one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty. This calculation was based upon the percentage of population usually attending such institutions in the other Provinces. To start a full fledged University even in a small way would require from one-quarter to half a million dollars in buildings and equipment, and an annual outlay of at least \$40,000, which represents a capital of three-quarters of a million dollars in all. To plan in a smaller way than this would simply be to invite the students of the Province to go elsewhere.

I therefore suggested to the School Board and the Government the foundation of a University College to be known as the University College of British Columbia. I did not ask to put the McGill name upon it. I did ask that the standard of work should be the McGill standard and provided to this end, that so long as it remained a part of the university scheme, the students should take the McGill examination. I conceived that this would be satisfactory to the Province and eminently so to the students, who would have at once a guarantee that they were being well taught. I did not propose to interfere with the proposed regulations of the Department of Education, but to add new work to the course of study. To this the Government and the School Board gave consent; the School Board because it would be in the interest of the City, the Government because they deemed it in the interest of the Province.

I succeeded in getting enough money to give the plan a trial, and the legislation creating a local board, the Royal Institution, to be responsible for the management was passed. Into the hands of this Board I placed the money at my disposal, to be used as it saw fit. My relation to the plan since has been simply one of advisor.

The work of the College under the new management was begun last September. To the work already being done by the Vancouver College, the following subjects were added, these subjects being the foundation subjects for engineering in all departments:

Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics of Machinery, Advanced Mathematics, Mechanics, Dynamics, Surveying, Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing and Lettering. The workshop side of engineering will be started forthwith, including carpentry and smith work.

Five new members have been appointed to the staff in conjunction with the School Board, making a staff of nine persons at work for the term beginning September next.

We started at once to build up an endowment fund and have in sight approximately \$100,000. We had hardly begun before we saw that the growth of the work in the High School and College would make it impossible to continue long in the High School building. Steps have therefore been taken to secure a new building to cost \$100,000 when equipped.

Toward this special fund, one special gift of \$50,000 has been secured, conditional on the remainder being raised.

The Board has secured from the Government between 30 and 40 acres on the east end of the Naval Reserve as a College site, and hope within two years to have a fully equipped University building erected. It is a question only whether the citizens of the Province are sufficiently interested in College work to make this possible.

Before I resume my seat, may I say a word about the significance of gifts to such a purpose.

In every country of the civilized world the upholding of higher educational institutions has been regarded as the highest philanthropy, the possessing of such institutions the highest honor. You doubtless remember the incidents connected, for example, with the foundation of the University of Leyden. After that heroic struggle which Holland made against the tyranny of Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the success of which was made possible by the courage and devotion of the people of Leyden, the city was asked to name a gift, which she would desire the nation to make as a mark of its gratitude and appreciation. The citizens of Leyden could have asked any boon at that moment; freedom from taxation for ever; the making of Leyden the home of great industrial enterprise, providing employment for her people and building up their city; monuments to be raised in her honor in the cities of the kingdom. Instead she asked that a university might be founded, by which her sons and daughters might be educated. Thus was founded one of the great institutions of Europe; a monument to the devotion of a great people.

In the Anglo-Saxon world, to have a son or a daughter distinguished by scholarship has always been regarded as the chiefest honor possible to one in civil life. The permanent attitude of mind of the Anglo-Saxon nations has always been in the same direction. Thus the list of those who have had noble titles and vast estates has been a mere catalogue of names, unless distinguished by service to the State. But the names of those who have made our science and our literature, who have distinguished the nation by distinguishing themselves, live to become a more enduring memory with each generation. And I do not

hesitate to say that the men who today are making an intellectual place possible for Canada by their great philanthropies, are making for themselves names that will endure while Canada endures. If I were to mention one name above all others, it would be the name of Sir William Macdonald, the greatest living Canadian. With a clear vision of the significance of the modern educational movements, and the value of trained intelligence as a basis upon which the national structure must finally rest, he has devoted himself and his large wealth to the task of helping to make Canada intellectually strong. Every department of educational work, every Province of the Dominion, has felt the stimulus of his ideals.

And yet, gentlemen, the smallest gifts have an equal significance and enduring quality.

When John Harvard set aside a few hundred pounds for the foundation of a college in New England to help keep alive the spirit of scholarship, he did not foresee that one day it would grow to be an institution whose annual expenditure would be nearly \$1,000,000.

Eighty-eight years ago a gentleman gave \$20,000 to establish a professorship of French and Spanish and polite literature in Harvard. That professorship was held by George Ticknor, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell. Gentlemen, can the service which these men rendered to the English language and the Anglo-Saxon race a service made possible by that gift of money, can it be estimated in dollars and cents?

Gentlemen, I have here a small book which the Royal Institution will treasure carefully. I have had it covered with leather that it may endure for a long time. It will be stored in the archives of the great university of British Columbia which is to be. Future historians will handle it and the names it contains with reverence. It will contain the names of those who, by their generosity, made the institution possible.



MR. HAMAR GREENWOOD, M. P.

—ON—

Canada and the Empire

SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1907

Mr. Greenwood referred briefly to his presence at the inaugural banquet of the Canadian Club in this city and then continued:—"As your chairman has said, I am a Canadian. I was born and bred in this country, and educated in your schools, though I must admit I never took a prize except in a Sunday School. Had I been born in England no doubt I should have emigrated to Canada, but, being born in Canada I felt equipped to go to England, but I would not advise others to do the same, for they will find that there is many a hard ditch to cross and many a long jump to take before they can attain to any eminence there. I want to speak to you as a Canadian, not as one laying down the laws of Moses or Solomon, but simply as a plain Canadian who has spent twelve active years in the public life of the Old Country. To-day I want to say a word about Canada and the Empire from the viewpoint of the King in his royal palace at Windsor, rather than from the viewpoint of Canada towards the Empire. In that palace war is declared and peace is made, and the great British Empire must be made in that home country, and by the politicians for the time in power.

It seems to me that the best idea of the Empire can be obtained by eliminating the component parts and compressing them into one great whole, so that we may stand four square to all the winds that blow. I admit that the West Indies, the Fiji Islands, and the scattered possessions in the Southern Pacific can never rank with this mighty half continent, the Dominion of Canada, but I do believe that the inhabitants of these places of which I have spoken are as much cared for by the Empire as the richest and most civilised races among us."

Mr. Greenwood continued that the Foreign Secretary, in dealing with the affairs of a scattered empire such as ours, must consider every part since its very vastness left many parts easy of attack. "On this Oriental question, which I hear you have in your midst, I hope no rash words will be spoken or anything done that may prove harmful in any way to the Empire at large. No one desires more than I do to see the supremacy of the white races maintained on this continent, but it seems to me that we should treat these people with the same policy which is accorded to all races with which the British Empire comes in contact.

From your position here you are now being constantly brought within the purview of the foreign affairs of the Empire, and I hope you will feel your Imperial responsibility as never before. At the same time you must not be surprised if you cannot always have your own way, for our highest ideals are not easy of attainment; but with a united Canada in a united Empire, I feel that whatever makes for the welfare of that Empire will prevail throughout the world."

Mr. Greenwood then turned to what he called one of the most condemned, but in his mind one of the most useful departments in the British Empire, namely, the Colonial Office. He could remember that when he lived in Canada and anything went wrong "it was that Colonial Office again." It was so far off that it was easy to swear at, but as a humble member of that office he wished to say that he had never found a body of men who tried harder to serve the interests of the British Empire than the Colonial Office, and he had never known a single instance in which party or personal interests influenced one iota the heads of that office.

He knew that in the last general election in the Old Country the people of Canada had some reason to feel disappointed. The party to which he belonged had not the pleasure of being defeated, so that the policy advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, whom they would be glad to hear was slowly improving in health, and might yet again take his place among the leaders of the Empire, that policy was condemned by the people of the Old Country. But whilst the whole of the United Kingdom opposed his policy it was not because of antagonism to the great self-governing colonies.

"The people opposed it, and I opposed it, because we did not believe it would serve the interests of the Old Country or the Empire at large, which in the main depends upon the prosperity of the Mother Country. We may disagree about the methods, but if we are united on the motive all else may go by the board." Mr. Greenwood continued that there was a tendency in the Old Country to taunt a certain class about its colonial policy, but he believed that all classes had the interests of the Empire at heart though they might differ as to the policy by which they could best be served.

The last and concluding act of the recent Intercolonial Conference in the Old Country was a resolution in favor of the establishment of an all-red line for linking all parts of the Empire together by one line of transportation to be supported by the different colonies. This resolution was introduced by the Premier of the Dominion, was unanimously adopted, and was now being seriously considered by the Cabinet in England, and he was sure it would become an accomplished fact much sooner than many of them imagined. All this went to show that the people in the Old Country were united in the desire for a united Empire. They might differ, as they had a right to differ, about the methods, but they were unanimous in the motive, and he believed that by eliminating distances and cheapening transportation they would be uniting the Empire in a very effective way. And in connection with that project he mentioned the importance of empire cables, with which was indissolubly connected the name of Sir Sandford Fleming. That also was being considered by the Imperial Government, and he looked forward to the time when it would be as cheap and easy to send a cablegram from Vancouver to London as it was now to send a telegram from Vancouver to San Francisco or even to Nelson. It would, he believed, do much to encourage business and unify the scattered portions of the Empire.

"One of the results of my life in the past few years in England, has been to curb the fluency of the born Canadian, and to chasten my speech and contribute to caution. If I have not spoken with the great hurrah that would be so easy if I wished to turn on the tap, it is because I believe that the unification of the Empire is a task about which we must go very slowly and very carefully. You on the western edge of this

great continent must realise these facts. I feel certain that in the long run your ideas will be materialised, but not in the same way that you could consolidate business, because the administration of Imperial policy depends largely on the handling of human affairs and human minds; and no statesman is worthy of his office unless he realises the responsibilities of his position and acts accordingly.

This is my third trip to this Coast, but it will not be my last, unless fate or a wife decides otherwise. Here you will have three great twin lines of steel spanning this continent, and connecting with the steamships that find harbor in your port. And you have a beautiful city. I congratulate you upon being citizens of Vancouver. I congratulate you upon your prosperity; and with a full and hopeful heart I congratulate you upon your splendid and Imperial future."



Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker, House Commons

—ON—

NATIONAL TOPICS

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1907

Hon. Mr. Sutherland said that he had no doubt that his presence there was due to his position as Speaker of the House of Commons. They showed some temerity in inviting him to be their guest, as for six months in the past two or three years it had been his lot to listen to two hundred men who poured their floods of eloquence on him, and he had no chance to reply. They must not, therefore, be surprised if now he had a chance to get back, he talked for two or three hours.

Lately he had the pleasure of travelling through the Dominion and being in all its nine Provinces. It was only in an opportunity like this of witnessing its wonderful resources that one could appreciate the great future this country had before it. Francis Bacon had said three or four hundred years ago that three things were necessary to make a country great, namely, fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance from place to place. In this Dominion we certainly had a fertile soil. British Columbia in its valleys and sloping mountain sides possessed land of great fertility; and in Northern Ontario they had tracts of land which when opened up by a railway would make it a second West. All through the western prairies they had a fertile soil which was not only an element of greatness in itself, but it was also at the present time a medium through which Canada was becoming known to the rest of the world.

Then we also had busy workshops. During the past five years—he would not say whether or after 1896—that was a sore point—manufacturers had grown up throughout the Dominion and all were busy. They had some magnificent industries, such as the Dominion Iron & Steel Company Works, and many others. Particularly in Ontario and Quebec had manufactures flourished, and he was pleased to hear that British Columbia

also had splendid prospects in this direction. Certainly it could be said that we had busy workshops.

By easy conveyance from place to place was no doubt meant transportation. This was one of the most important questions before us at this time. There were others, such as moral questions, which went deeper, but in material questions this was most important. It might be well at this time to consider the important part this transportation question had played in the unification of Canada. And he reverted to the scattered Provinces before Confederation, the first steps towards unity being the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Then the western Province of British Columbia stipulated that before it became a part of Confederation a transcontinental railway should be built. This was followed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and no agency had done more to unify Canada. This magnificent railway system, with its steamboats and hotels, was something for all Canadians to be proud of.

Just as Sir John Macdonald with his prescient eye had foreseen what a power another railway could be for the further unification of Canada in its later great development particularly of its northern part, and now we had the Grand Trunk project.

In the past a great deal of the blood and money of the Empire had gone to build up the United States, and was it not gratifying that now American energy and capital was flowing back into Canada? The best advertisement that Canada had in the Old Country was this American immigration. In the past the United States had been the Mecca of British immigrants, but now that Americans themselves were coming to Canada, the people were beginning to realise that Canada rather than the United States was the country for them to come to, Canada was glad of it, because there was no class they welcomed so readily as those of British blood and parentage. This was also being followed by investments of British capital here rather than in the United States.

Mr. Sutherland then turned to the question of navigation, dealing more particularly with the commerce on the Great Lakes, as the Detroit River, through which the commerce passed, flowed past the door of his home in Windsor. To show how

vastly that trade had increased of late years he gave statistics of the traffic on the Canadian and American canals. The freight through these canals in 1906 was 500,000 tons, representing a value of \$500,000,000, and the freight tolls paid upon it amounted to \$36,000,000. Further statistics showed that the Canadian vessels carried the greater number of passengers, but the greater part of the freight was American. At the same time, the increase in freight for the past year was 12 per cent. Canadian, so that Canada was gaining ground in this respect also.

This rapid growth in Canadian lake traffic was naturally worrying their friends across the line, because they knew that by the waterways leading out through the St. Lawrence to the sea, Canada had a natural advantage which they would find it very difficult to overcome. They had no channel less than fourteen feet in depth, while the Americans were spending millions trying to deepen the Erie Canal to twelve feet, but even when this was done they were handicapped, for, while the Erie Canal was a tortuous passage, through the Canadian waterways a vessel might go under a full head of steam towards the sea.

"If we construct the Georgian Bay Canal," said Mr. Sutherland, "there is no doubt that the grain carrying trade of Canada and the United States will be in our hands for all time."

"A Speaker is, or ought to be in Canada, an impartial man, and I believe our system in this respect, following as it does the British traditions, is far superior to that of our friends south of the line. I am, therefore, debarred to a large extent from a discussion of public questions. At the same time I wish to say that I have noticed in the pulpit and the press a tendency to make sweeping assertions about business and public men which are not warranted.

For the past four years I have met two hundred men sitting on either side of the Speaker's chair, and I believe that in the main they are irrespective of party actuated by the highest motives of patriotism, and there are those among them who would adorn the halls of any legislative chamber in the world. Sometimes men get away from politics, and taking no part in these things themselves assume a critical attitude, without knowing anything of the difficulties and dangers with which

public men have to struggle. The true way, it seems to me when one finds things are going wrong with any party, is to get into it and try to rectify the wrong rather than stand aside and criticise everything and every body without knowledge." (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Sutherland said that this was his first visit to British Columbia, and viewing its splendid situation, its great resources and the character of its people, he could feel no doubt of its future. Next to the interests of the Province, he hoped they would always have at heart those of the Dominion, and next to these the great Empire to which we were to proud to belong. He hoped that whenever Imperial and Dominion and Provincial interests clashed they would all be willing to give and take, for while dealing with our own affairs we should never forget the great Empire of which we form a part.

As a parting exhortation, Mr. Sutherland repeated in forcible style a poem by the late Dr. Drummond, the poet of the habitant inspiring them to "Stand up and play the game."



MR. R. L. BORDEN ON
The Evolution of Institutions of
Government in Canada

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1907

AFTER a brief introduction by the president, Mr. Borden rose and said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—You have referred in very flattering terms to my position in the public life of this country. I can only say that I am very happy to-day, in company with my good friend, Mr. Macpherson, to find myself at the right of the speaker, instead of the left. During the past four or five weeks I have been engaged in a little missionary enterprise which I am afraid does not command the full and entire confidence of the gentleman sitting beside me. During the progress of that tour I received a telegram from your indefatigable secretary asking me to forward the title of the address I intended to deliver. But the fact that I was on the move from seventeen to twenty-four hours a day prevented me from complying with the request of Mr. Ellis, and if the address I give you to-day has any title at all it must be called 'An address without a title.'

I tender you my sincere and hearty congratulations on the establishment of this club. These clubs are doing a good work throughout the country, impelling our young men to take that interest in public affairs which is so absolutely necessary to the welfare of this country. They do good in another way, they make men of different provinces better acquainted with each other than they would otherwise be. There is a good old-fashioned maxim, much used by the ancient Greeks, 'Know thyself,' and looking at this nation with its magnificent advantages and possibilities, it seems to me that the greatest maxim of all is 'Know each other.' Let every province know the men of the other provinces; let them know the different races and the other religions of which Canada is made up to-day.

I come to your city after an absence of five years to find it has outgrown all my recollections. When I was here five years ago the population barely exceeded 30,000. To-day it is 70,000 or 75,000 I am told, and this great community has the hope of still greater development in the future than that which has been so amazing during the past five years of its career.

And so I come to you to-day to speak a few words upon a subject not touched upon by many, that is 'The evolutions of the institutions by which we are governed in Canada to-day, and the line of demarcation which separates these from the institutions by which the great Republic to the south is governed.' And in doing so I wish to point out the corresponding duty that is imposed upon every citizen of this country to take an active and intelligent interest in its public affairs. I may say that I have found among my fellow countrymen of the Province of Quebec a greater tendency to study the institutions by which we are governed than I have ever found among the English-speaking people of this country. I have often remarked to my fellow members of Parliament that those who come to us from Quebec understand better than we the history and institutions under which Canada was formed.

In our institutions we have many relics of bygone days which are worthy at least of a moment's consideration and reflection as indicating the important development which representative institutions in Great Britain and Canada have undergone. You know in olden days Parliament had little power in the making of laws. About 600 or 700 years ago Parliamentary rule had its beginning in Great Britain by virtue of the House of Commons securing the power to vote supplies, and the power we possess to-day comes from the determination of our forefathers that they would not be taxed unless by laws framed by their own consent. And so we have to-day in Canada a survival of this custom and before Parliament goes into voting supplies every grievance must be heard and redressed. And so when any minister gets up and moves that Parliament be resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, every member of Parliament (and I must admit that the speakers are mostly found on the Opposition side at that time), can stand up and discuss any subject that he considers of importance to the

country. Before supply is passed he can move any possible amendment, whether relevant or not, to the matter under consideration, and can commence a debate upon it which may last for three or four days before the House goes into committee on supply. I mention this to you because it is important to remember that we still maintain all these traditions which are founded on the customs that grew up in Great Britain centuries ago.

I do not say that party government is perfect or is the best possible form of government, and that truth might be brought home to us in Opposition more particularly. But I do say that up to the present time I know of no better form of government that has been devised by the wit of ingenuity of man, and till some other system has been devised we should try to make that as perfect as we can and the best possible in the interests of this country. The system of Government by Cabinet which prevails in Canada to-day is more or less an accidental thing. The ideal of the blunders of our institutions was not the ideal of Cabinet Government. Their ideal was that every member of the Government should be excluded from the discussions of Parliament, and that is the ideal carried out in the Republic to the south of us, and it was the ideal held in view by those who laid the foundations of the country. Our idea is that there should be certain men in the cabinet fulfilling a threefold function. In the first place, they are members of the Privy Council of immemorial age, which, before there were Parliaments in any true sense, advised the King on matters of public interest. In the second place, these men must be members of Parliament responsible to it for all their acts and for the advice they give to the Crown. In the third place, they are at the head, everyone of them, of great departments of the Government, in respect of which they are invested with important administrative functions. And so the men who compose the Cabinet of this country are men with very important duties to discharge. And let me say once and for all in regard to any observations I may make, I speak absolutely irrespective of party, because these things have made themselves manifest, both under the rule of the party to which I belong and of that to which my friend Mr. Macpherson owes allegiance.

A very interesting book was written three or four years ago by Mr. Sydney Low, an eminent English publicist, in which he dealt with the evolution of life, and one of the points he emphasized was this growing influence of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, and the lessening influence of Parliament during the past twenty or twenty-five years, and as he pointed out, government by party does involve great anomalies, whether in Great Britain or here. The party out of power, though it may represent half the people of the country, has for the time being absolutely no voice in the government of the country. It may debate matters in Parliament, it may express opinions, and so may anyone else, but so far as the fate of important measures is concerned, whether in Great Britain or Canada to-day they are decided first of all in the Councils of the country by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and following that the debate of any great measure takes place, not in Parliament, but in the caucus of the party for the time being in power. Perhaps this is not sufficiently understood, but it is of great importance that we ask what effect this has upon the country and how far it may influence public life in Great Britain and Canada.

One thing emphasized by the writer, and whom I must remark upon is the enormous responsibility cast upon the First Minister. He must be a strong man to occupy that position and he must dominate his Cabinet and party, and having the support of the majority in Parliament, must for the time being dominate the policy of the country, and deal for better or for worse with every subject of importance which comes before the people or their representatives in Parliament.

This leads to another consideration, and that is how important it is that every man in this country, and especially every young man, should realize the responsibility that devolves upon him by the right the State has given him to exercise his franchise when the representatives of the people are elected for a term in Parliament. Let us consider for a moment the period of time during which we have had representative governing institutions in this country. We did not have them in my own native province of Nova Scotia till some time later. But since then we have gradually extended the franchise till every man in Canada with a few exceptions can cast his vote.

What do thinkers to-day say with regard to the permanence of our institutions? We look upon our Empire as one that is likely to exist for all time to come. So it will, I believe, as long as it follows those principles of justice and fair play that mark British rule in every part of the world. The Roman poet said of his poems, "They shall endure so long as the Pontiff shall ascend to the Capitol with a silent vestal by his side." We believe that our Empire will endure also, but for a better reason.

There are those who looking at the tendency of our times say that our system will revert to a more autocratic form of government. They say, 'Your system demands all the very best men in your country. How is it that these men in the stress of modern life are so immersed in their own affairs that they find it impossible to give to the affair of the State any such consideration as they absolutely demand? And they point to cases where this indifference has resulted in the handing over of the affairs of government to men who make politics a profession and for whom government constitutes a means of enriching themselves, and dividing among certain banditti who always hang upon the skirts of one party or the other the spoils of political life. They say that unless you can bring your best men to realise their duty to the State as they should do, then your institutions will not be as permanent as they ought to be.

There is nothing more discouraging to the man who is in public life not from inclination but from a sense of duty, than the absolute irresponsibility of some men in this country to matters of this kind. Take a representative man of stainless character standing at the head of the community to which he belongs and you say to him, 'You have an interest in the country, and we ask you to make some sacrifice of your time and energy,' to become a candidate perhaps for the division in which he resides,' and that man will treat the subject as if it were a matter of his personal choice and advantage. It is not so, and unless every man realises his responsibility we can never have those standards of public life in Canada which every one of us desires to have.

There is a responsibility cast upon everyone of you, and this individual responsibility in the aggregate makes up the national responsibility and I say that the people of Canada, Great Britain and the United States will have at all times that stan-

dard of Government they desire, but just that measure of good or bad government which they desire. That is what it comes down to in the final analysis. On every platform in Canada on which I have touched upon this subject, I have said, and I repeat it now, that I would rather see every man here ally himself with that party with which I am not in sympathy than lie idle like a drone and take no interest in the public life of the country.

I am afraid I have been rather discursive. I am sorry that the time at my disposal did not allow me to give that preparation of my subject which its importance deserved, but what I have said I have from the fulness of my heart and all the earnestness with which I can speak on a subject of this kind, because we in Canada have enormous opportunities, not only in regard to our material resources but with regard to standards of every kind. The resources of our country are such that few, I believe, can even dimly realise them. That has been impressed upon me more and more every time I have passed through it. I am sure it is impossible for anyone to pass through Canada as many times as I have and not return a more earnest, a more sincere, and, above all, a more hopeful Canadian. I have every confidence in these Western Provinces and their development. I do not believe that the great pioneering races that opened up Eastern Canada will fail in their labors in developing the enormous resources of this Western Country, but I do feel that we must maintain in Canada those high standards of public life which have been handed down to us, and we must insist that so far as these are concerned every man in Canada, whether he be Liberal or Conservative, shall hold himself absolutely unshackled and unfettered by party ties unless these standards are maintained by the party to which he owes allegiance.

That is the measure we must demand, that is the standard we must create for our public men, and with that before us and with the duty of public service to the State always in our minds and before our eyes, I for one do not and cannot fear for the future of this country so far as its material development is concerned, and so far as its moral and intellectual standards are also concerned."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON
Imperialism, Canadian Nationality
and Patriotism

OCTOBER 7TH - - - 1907

MR. KIPLING, on entering, was greeted by loud and continued applause, all the guests rising to their feet and cheering.

Mr. Banfield, in introducing the speaker, said: "Our guest is part of our home and public life, and in talking with him through his books we became better and broader minded citizens. I will not attempt to eulogize or refer to his many splendid literary attainments. We know him without being personally acquainted, and we are tendering him this banquet as the outburst of a smouldering admiration."

At this point Mr. Kipling looked at the smoking tip of the cigarette in his hands and at the many pipes and cigars in the mouths of the guests and smiled. The audience quickly caught the point and laughed and applauded.

"Anyhow," said Mr. Banfield, "we can truthfully say Rudyard Kipling is all right. It has been the opinion that through the strong characters in his books he compelled the admiration mostly of men, but judging from the number of applications we have received from the ladies to hear him to-day, he must also have won the love and admiration of the fair sex.

In order that our guest, Dr. Rudyard Kipling of our Canadian institution of McGill University, may feel perfectly at home with us, I have the honor of making him a life member of the Vancouver Canadian Club." (Loud applause).

Mr. Banfield presented Mr. Kipling with a membership card of the Club in a morocco case, on which was engraved in gold letters, the monogram "R. K."

"And, sir, you are entitled to all the rights and privileges attached thereto," added Mr. Banfield.

Mr. Kipling on rising to speak was greeted with applause so loud and prolonged that it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. When he did, he spoke with a clearness and precision, and literary neatness that attracted attention throughout.

"Mr. President, members of the Canadian Club, ladies and fellow subjects, thank you for smouldering. (Loud laughter and applause.) I have never heard such smouldering before. (Renewed laughter). I will not conceal from you that I am deeply interested in certain aspects of the author whose name I happen to bear, and I consider that your remarks, Mr. President, as to his merits and demerits may be true or they may not. I don't know. But my position before you to-day is hardly that of a man who writes in the decent seclusion of his room with a pen, but it is the position of the wandering (dare I say) globe-trotter.

I have suffered myself in three continents and two hemispheres from the visits or rather visitations of wandering fellow-subjects of our Empire. (laughter) whose business in life seems to be to darken counsel with words without wisdom. These gentlemen used to jump from trains and steamers and capture our unoffending community before we had time to get our meals, and before they had been six hours with us they would tell us of the problems we had to face and instruct us how we were to face them. They would tell us where we are probably going in this life, and where we would certainly go after we were dead. (Laughter). I have listened to dozens of such gentlemen urging us to do the one thing that circumstances inexorably forbade us to do, and not to do what we felt we certainly should have to do. I have watched them trying earnestly, or what was worse, humorously, to win the approval of our social community, and have seen them go away perfectly persuaded that they left behind them a most charming impression. (Laughter).

I used to think these persons a little bit superfluous, but I am beginning to believe they were only what I am to-day, the creatures of their surroundings. (Laughter). I am very sorry that I ever laughed at them because it is more or less certain that I shall make precisely the same mistakes as they made. For instance one of the things that used to annoy me most in their

orations was that they as lookers on saw more of the game than we who lived in the heat and the dust of it. I begin to believe now that these very offensive amateurs had a certain amount of right on their side. I have been thinking it over since I have gone over this new City of Vancouver. To put it mildly, it is not the same city I saw eighteen years, and again a few years later. But wonderful as it is, beautiful and luxurious and commanding as it appears, beside your still waters and under your soft skies I confess quite humbly that I cannot look at the city as it is for beholding the city it is going to be. (Applause).

Those among you who have ever seen, as I have, the head or vanguard of an army break through a mountain pass will understand my feeling. You know how one sees the vanguard of an army spreading out over the vast landscape till one sees their camp fires gleaming as far as the eye can reach. You hear the rumbling of the cannon, and you see the multitude of tired and dusty men looking for some place to lie down. Such a scene stirs the imagination profoundly but even more so does the knowledge that these are only forerunners of the vast and wonderful stream of men pouring through the mountains to reinforce and make sure the work of that wonderful part of the army of men. And it is in this light that I look upon your future. (Applause).

I doubt if I am going to say what I ought, when I say that if I had not as great a faith as I have in our breed and get, I would tremble at your responsibility. (Hear, hear and applause). But I believe in you and have come through the mountain passes already as I believe in the men who are coming through the mountains now to join hands with you. I believe in the great stream that is coming on its way through the mountains now, a strong and fertilising stream no industry and no power can permanently check, though they may strive for a little time to delay its advent. (Applause).

You have a right to your pride in your city; my pride is in your destiny, because it devolves right upon you here to build up, rivet and make secure a stable Western civilization facing the Eastern sea. (Applause). The head of the great army of peace is scarcely emerging yet through the mountain passes, but in a shorter time than any dare believe it must come through in full flood. It is you, gentlemen, who must be re-

sponsible for the handling of that great army, not the Liberal Government, not the Dominion, but you, the Province. (Applause). You will see the companies, the battalions, the divisions, the army corps of that great army following—men looking for homes for themselves and their women where they can rear up their children, children born in this land and loving it as the land of their birth. (Applause).

And perhaps it is worth while remembering that the State depends on the family, and the family depends on the woman, and the woman depends upon the home (yes, good or evil, in life or death, the woman depends upon the home), and that is no small job you have taken up, by no means a small job, and I beg you to believe if I have not touched on certain problems, it is not because I underrate the gravity and importance of the great problems that confront you. I have lived too long in lands where men with vastly smaller resources have had to confront problems more disheartening than you, and though I have seen these men borne down for a little while I have never seen them lose their heart or head. (Applause).

It has often been said, I know, 'that the glory of an old land is its past, and the glory of a new land is its future, and for the promise of that future we are all in greater or less degree, through evil and good report, looking with cheerful assurance. So let us order ourselves that in years to come our children may say: 'Our fathers secured for us a goodly heritage and we bless their memory,' (Applause), for there is no higher reward than can come to a nation than that.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me, for your great kindness and immense cordiality to me during my stay in your midst. You have only made one mistake; you have made me a life member of the Canadian Club. With most men it would not matter. They would go away and you would hear no more of them; but with myself it is a little unsafe, because I move about the world a great deal and at any moment I may return and claim my rights and privileges." (Laughter and loud and continued applause).



MR. MACKENZIE KING ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE

NOVEMBER 18TH, 1907

Mr. King, after thanking the club for its kind reception, said it seemed to him he could do nothing better than give them an account of some things his department had accomplished in promoting industrial peace. The Department of Labor was only created in 1900 by the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act. One of the clauses of the Act sets forth that the department shall gather information on strikes and lockouts. This had been done and statistics of all strikes and lockouts preserved for seven years past, and a great deal of useful information gathered.

The Act was a purely voluntary one, and under it they had been asked to intervene and conciliate in 42 cases of industrial disputes. There was no particular reason why one person more than another should be called upon to act as conciliator, but it had fallen to his lot to be called to conciliate in the first dispute under the Act. He then enumerated the nature of strikes in the various provinces of the Dominion since the Act had been in operation.

Under such circumstances a good deal of information had been gathered and the principle established that in strikes affecting the public welfare the Government had the right to interfere and find out all that could be found out about it. That principle being adopted, the next principle to come to light was that public opinion was found a force for the settlement of these difficulties greater than any other that could be employed. Anyone who contrasted public opinion with coercion would be obliged to come to the conclusion that for the purposes of industrial peace public opinion was much more powerful. Out of 42 strikes that had come before the Board of Conciliation 40 had been successfully settled, which showed the power of public opinion in settling disputes between employers and employees.

"If you get into conflict," said Mr. King, "you will find that one side or other is doing something that if held up to the public gaze would expose them to contempt. There are little meannesses which one party or the other might consent to, but once let the light of public knowledge fall upon them and they hesitate to go on. It seems to be a trait of human nature that there are plenty of things which men will do privately that they would hesitate to do publicly. It is this that a person representing the Crown or the power of the people as a whole, holds a weapon which properly used is almost bound to bring about the desired effect."

Mr. King then reviewed the circumstances leading up to the adoption of the Act. At first the Act read that unless both parties consented to intervention the Government could not interfere, but it was found necessary to change it so that if one party requested it the other party could be compelled to submit to arbitration. At the time of the C. P. R. trackmen's strike in 1902, it was realised that something must be done to compel both parties to come together or the business of the country would be tied up indefinitely, and the Railway Labor disputes Act was placed upon the statute book. This was going one step further and was the means of settling a threatened strike of Grand Trunk employees in 1905.

Following this, there were many industrial troubles, such as the Hamilton street railway strike, and the strike of mill hands at Buckingham, in which two men had been shot. A little later, was a tragedy of another kind and in greater proportion, that of a strike of coal miners at Lethbridge, when the mines were closed for five or six months. Last November such was the condition of affairs in Saskatchewan for want of coal that though neither party applied for intervention, the Government decided that someone should be sent to make a report. It fell to himself, and in the middle of November as he passed through Saskatchewan there was snow upon the ground and people in outlying towns and districts were burning their fences and bedsteads because they could not get coal. He arrived at Lethbridge and found both parties quite prepared to keep up their quarrel. He endeavored to get both sides together and after four days succeeded in doing so. Things went smoothly at the sitting of the Board, except that sometimes one man would

make an assertion and the other would call him a liar. As he had no means of finding out which was right he had to take the words of both parties and come to the conclusion that each statement was a little exaggerated. But in spite of these difficulties, once they got into conference, settlement was almost immediately in sight.

On his return to Ottawa he found public feeling very much worked up, and in his report he pointed out that it was a most anomalous situation that the business of a whole province should be held up and the people made to suffer because two parties refused to come together and try to arrive at a settlement of their differences, and he recommended that an Act should be passed making it impossible for such a thing to occur again without at least some attempt at settlement. In consequence, Mr. Lemieux took the matter up and got through the Act known as the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act.

This Act provides that in any of those industries in the nature of public utilities in which a strike is threatened, notice must be served on the Government, and the parties must be summoned together and appoint a Board to settle it, the Government in its turn providing a Court with all necessary powers. Some objection had been raised against the penal clauses, but when it was considered that these clauses were only for the purpose of compelling the parties to submit their quarrels for investigation it could be seen that there was really nothing coercive about them. When the award was given if the employees were not satisfied they could go on strike and if the employers were not satisfied they could go on with their lockout. There was no force employed except that of public opinion, and if after the matter had been arbitrated they continued to strike they must take the consequences of that opinion.

Mr. King then from carefully prepared data of industrial conditions in European and other foreign countries within the past year, strikingly contrasted the good effect of the Industrial Disputes Conciliation in Canada as compared with those countries. He showed that only in two instances had the Board of Conciliation failed to effect a settlement. One was at Springhill, Nova Scotia. There the employees had refused to accept the decision of the Board, but a short time afterwards had gone

back to work on the terms of the award. At Hillcrest, the same thing had happened with the miners, but he believed that a settlement had now been effected there.

As two recent instances of the good work of the Board he mentioned the threatened strike of the Grand Trunk engineers, where, after a short conference, a settlement had been reached. He also spoke of the telegraphers' strike in the United States, where after being out for seven or eight weeks the employees had to return on practically the same terms as before. The C.P. R. telegraphers had been invited to join the strike, but found themselves face to face with the measure, and they did not dare to strike without going before the Board. As a result of its sittings an agreement was signed and not a single keynote was missed in the Canadian telegraphic system during the whole of that time.:

"In conclusion," said Mr. King, "I would like to say just one word as to the root of our success in the settlement of these difficulties up to the present time, because I wish to see this principle extended to take in all industries in the Dominion no matter what they may be. It is a process of education, and it is the duty of the employers to educate their men to the benefits of these methods of settling their troubles. In summing up the situation, I can do no better than to quote the words of Edmund Burke, 'Justice, gentlemen, is the common concern of mankind.' That is the root of it all. If you can get an investigation or inquiry you are compelled by public opinion to see that justice is done between man and man. If the employer is oppressive and is held up to public opinion, justice will be done, and if the employee is lacking he cannot stand before it. But why should not employers seek to further methods that will operate silently and surely in the same way? Why should there not be in every great industry a permanent board of conciliation where differences can be settled when they arise?"

"Pim has said, 'that form of Government is best which doth actuate and dispose every member of the state for the common good.' And you may depend upon it that which doth actuate and dispose all for the common good is the force that is going to bring about and develop industrial peace. The success of our attempts to achieve results of this kind will depend upon the relations we have with our fellow men.

"I dare say that most of you have passed through the green carpeted corridor leading to the dining-room in the Hotel Vancouver, and that you have noticed the mottoes upon the walls. I often study them, and I notice one of them that states: 'We are no other than a moving row of shifting shadow shapes that come and go.' If that is so and we are only moving shadows it matters little what we do, and a person actuated with that idea would do little for the promotion of industrial peace. On the other hand, looking at a motto on the opposite side of the room, read: 'The world is a mirror; try smiling at it.' I take the meaning of that to be that in the face of every individual at which we look we shall find some expression of our own, and if looking at another man's heart we find the same motives as exist in our own, differences disappear between his nature and the common nature we also inherit, and we can come together and try to work out some common method, by which we may hope to achieve industrial peace."

Mr. Banfield congratulated Mr. King on the manner in which he had explained the workings of the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act to the Club. Judging from his argument it seemed that industrial peace was within reach. It was the outcome of higher civilisation, which was, in its turn, a result of our common school education. Industrial peace was a high ideal and it was to be hoped it was only a forerunner of that higher peace spoken of by Tennyson when he wrote:

"When the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is
furled

In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.

When the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in
awe

And the whole wide world shall slumber wrapt in universal
law."



DR. G. J. FISHER ON PUBLIC HEALTH

APRIL 2ND, 1908

When he had expressed his pleasure at being asked to address the Canadian Club, turning to his subject proper, Dr. Fisher said: "Whenever I see a seal or sea-lion I am always filled with pathos. It has the head and legs of an animal and the body and tail of a fish, and is neither perfectly at home in the water nor on the land. It is either an animal deteriorating into a fish or a fish evolving into an animal, and it is having a tremendous struggle with its environment. That is pathetic, but even more pathetic is the picture of man in these modern days endeavoring to adapt himself to modern conditions. Here we are with magnificent bodies, the result of long generations of activity. We are what we are because of our forefathers, but we have now been transferred to another environment, where we are called upon to exercise, not physical but psychological activity, and the result is that men are going down in middle life, and losing their powers at the very time when they should get the greatest results from their lives.

The growth of our cities is marvellous. Less than a hundred years ago, only four per cent. of the people of the United States were living in the cities, and now nearly fifty per cent. are city dwellers. Within 90 years we have built 400 cities and they are still growing. Looking over the census of Canada, I find that the city population is growing much faster than the rural. With the rise of cities we are faced with new and grave problems, and these problems are permanent and we must prepare for them. It means physical deterioration to live in our cities, because to the cities have come certain conditions that affect the lives of the citizens.

First of all is our growing school population. The school has been called the greatest sedentary institution of the age; it has been called the 'Society for Sitting Still,' and the average

boy is not made to sit still. The other day our medical instructor in New York began an inspection of the school children of the city, and he found that 70 per cent. of them suffered from some physical defects. Culling out the duller children, we found that 100 per cent. of them were affected in one way or the other. Then we began to operate, and we put glasses on the children whose eyesight was affected, and we took out the tonsils and adenoids from those affected in that way, and we found as a result that the children who had been dull were no longer so, and the children who had been bad were no longer bad, where these physical disabilities were removed.

The trouble is that we have been living upon a surplus, and now that we are penned in town we are beginning to wonder why we are not so healthy as we were. Every school should have its physical training department, so that the child's body will develop with its mind and stimulate it.

With the city comes another class of occupation. I refer to sedentary pursuits, and this particularly affects the men I see before me to-day. We are men who sit in offices and at desks; we have very little of physical exertion, but a great deal of nervous excitability. I don't believe we have appreciated the value of the physical in relation to the mental and moral. We have been so eager to get education that sometimes we have forgotten we have bodies; we have enthroned the brain and have dethroned the muscles. Do you know that flabby muscles mean the loss of vitality and power? It is the flabby muscled men who go to the bad. All the organs of the body are hung upon the muscles and you cannot stimulate them except through the muscles. And, mark you, you office men who sit at your desks day after day cannot hope for any length of time to retain your vigor and vitality.

A few days ago I looked over the United States health statistics and found that of late years there had been a decrease in communicable diseases, such as fever and consumption, of 45 per cent.; but there was another class of disease in which there had been a co-ordinate increase, such as diseases of the heart and nerves and kidneys. These are not communicable, they are organic; and only a man's system of living can determine whether they shall be eliminated. In view of this it is time we should consider how we can get more vigor into our

lives. The muscles are intimately related to the nervous system. Flabby muscles may be the gap between knowing how to do and the want of ability to do it.

Furthermore, muscles are related to a man's emotional and psychological life. If I am angry I corrugate by brows and tighten my muscles; smooth these out and the anger is gone. The result is that the greater our muscular expression so much the greater will be our psychological life. When I speak to the crowds in theatres on Sunday afternoons, I notice the difference between them and our athletes. They fidget with their neckties and move about with their feet; but the man whose muscular system is well trained knows how to conserve that power, and to use it when it is needed. The most expensive thing in the world to-day is nervous energy, and it is the thing that business men are burning more than anything else. We must seek for that nervous control that will enable us to live the fullest lives.

To the cities almost have come the great industrial institutions. It has been said the men in our factories do not need physical training. Is that true? Most of these men stand at the machine all day, and the body is not developed in harmony. There are thirty-four kinds of dust that men are breathing in these factories, and thirty of them are poisonous. Upholsterers have a death rate of 30 per cent., and it comes from inhaling the dust in their trade, and the cigarmakers have a death rate of 20 per cent. We will not, however, speak of the great industrial juggernaut that is crushing out the lives of our men. We must change the physical life of our community, and see to it that men get force and vitality to enable them to overcome disease.

You asked me to speak of the recreative life. With the city is coming a limited opportunity for recreation. I wonder whether you have realised how valuable it is for a child to play. The child does not play because it wants to, but because it has to. I tried once to raise a boy in a New York apartment house, where there was the most limited opportunity for physical activity. I took the boy and tried to rear him as a boy should be reared, but for all that I could do I saw that his little face was becoming paler and his body weaker, and I said to his parents, 'We must get him away from the city to where the trees

grow and the grass is green; the boy will never become a strong boy till he has an opportunity of developing that most dominant instinct, the play instinct.

Play is valuable as a social school; the boy is first introduced into society through play. It is there he first becomes acquainted with the world's democracy. I remember I turned one boy loose amongst this democracy gang. He received many hard knocks and thought it hard at first, but he learned to hold his own, as he could have learned it in no other way. While it is true that most of our great men come from the country where there are few new opportunities for social play; it is also true that the men who are legislating to-day because of their individualistic greed mostly come from the country also. The boy who never plays with others, never learns the amenities of social life, and you cannot teach an old dog new tricks.

Then again the playground is a moral agent. An investigation in New York showed that in districts where there were no playgrounds, there were troublesome boys; but where there were plenty of playgrounds the policeman himself felt that he should have to take a course of physical exercise to keep down his flesh; the boys gave him so little to do. The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job; and the boy with a bad playground is father to the man with a job he should not have. The boy whose energy is vented in breaking windows and bursting doors, is the boy that should be corralled into the baseball team. Those boys are mostly caught in gangs; they are the ball team run wild, and when you can catch them and bind them there is no more delinquency. He believed that every city should have an adequate playground system, where a playground is situated within half a mile of every home, and any city that would do just service for its young men and its community will see that such provisions are made.

As this city grows and is bound to grow, for the eyes of the continent are shifted westward to the Pacific Coast as the land of the future, some day Vancouver will be a great metropolis, and I say begin now and provide open air spaces in this beautiful city. Don't make the mistake we did in New York, and have to pay a million dollars for land that you could have bought a few years ago for a few thousands; but see to it that your youth have places where they can grow and be strong, and

brave and good. Cecil Rhodes, once looking over the lands of South Africa said, 'I covet these for my Queen.' And may we not looking over this city, and coveting for it a race of sun-browned, ruddy-hued, strong, deep-chested young men, may we not say, 'We covet these for our King.'"



REV. DR. MACKAY ON
The College, and the Future of
the West

APRIL 23RD, 1908

After a brief introduction Dr. Mackay continued: "I have chosen as my subject 'The College in British Columbia,' because since coming here I have come to the conclusion more than ever that the centre of the great world movements within the next twenty years will be located here within this portion of the British Empire. I have been told, and I have no doubt, that within the next fifteen or twenty years there will be more boats plying from this Pacific Coast than from the Eastern Coast of Canada. When you realise this and the fact that the only portion of the British Empire that touches the Pacific ocean to any extent is this Province of British Columbia, you will see the importance of moulding here the best type of character it is possible for this country to have. I believe I am going to live to see a million people within a radius of fifty or sixty miles from Vancouver. So that we want so to work that when this great influx comes we will be in a position to mould them into the highest type of Canadian citizenship. If we fail to utilise every chance, not for the making of money, but for the making of men, we shall have the most tragic failure that it is possible to have, because the only true test of our civilisation is the character of the people who compose it. There is only one way we can attain this, and that is by paying close attention to the higher education of our citizens."

As an instance of the importance of college life in moulding the lives of the people, he quoted the words of College President W. J. Tucker: "The college is more potent than the home in the incentives to a devoted life. Our colleges are the recruiting ground for all agencies which do their work at the heart of humanity. Few men during their college course are out of reach of high incentives, and man is always yielding to them. Senti-

ment in the form of some clear, distinct, and noble ambition is never absent from college life." He also quoted from Dr. William S. Tyler, another eminent educationist who said: "The civil and political history of New England and the Middle States for half a century before and after the Revolution may be read in the large capitals which distinguished the governors and judges and senators and representatives in Congress on the catalogues of Yale, Harvard, Nassau and Columbia Colleges."

Further than that, John W. Leonard, editor of 'Who's Who in America,' says: 'American colleges represent the mainspring and preparation of the large majority of those who guide the destinies, dominate the affairs and lead the intellectual and artistic progress of the nation.' Mr. Leonard also went on to point out that of 13,204 persons who won conspicuous success in 1903 in the United States, 73 per cent. were college men. When it was considered further than only one out of 750 of the entire population received a college education, the percentage in favor of the college-bred man was still greater. Mr. Leonard had also shown that of the clergymen of the United States 78 to 80 per cent. were college bred; every Chief Justice in the United States but one had been through college, as had more than 60 per cent. of the judges of the Supreme and District Courts; more than 50 per cent. of the Senators and Congressmen and more than 60 per cent. of the Presidents.

"Then take," said Dr. Mackay, "what I consider the lowest form of achievement, the mere accumulation of wealth. Mr. Leonard gathered statistics by the selection of 100 representative men of this class. Only 80 complete returns were sent in, but of this 80, 30 were college graduates, 32 had received an academic or higher school education, and only 28 had received a common school education. I know there are some here to-day who have made a success of life without the higher education, and I do not wish to reflect on them, but how much greater would have been your success if you had had the advantage of a college education."

As an instance of the effect of college education on different generations Dr. Mackay took the family of Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian of the early days of the history of the United States. The descendants of Jonathan Edwards numbered 1,467, and of these only six had shown the slightest

criminal taint, and only one was notoriously bad. Among them were 223 college graduates, of whom sixty became clergymen, eighty-seven were great lawyers, four were State Governors, three United States Senators, and nine were college presidents. Just think of the mark that this family had made as a result of the high type of living set before them by that one man and woman?

Dr. Bashford, who had also made a study of college life, said: "A college education increases a young man's chances of greatness from 350 to 2,000 fold."

"Our young men here," continued Dr. Mackay, "are brought up in the midst of unqualified opportunities for making money; they see no illustration of college life in any large degree, and it is natural for these young men after they get through High School to drift into commercial pursuits. Herein lies a danger that I can perhaps best illustrate by a story that I heard in the East. In the Baie de Chaleurs is a notorious place for eels, and if any one falls overboard and is drowned, eels lose no time in eating up the body. The story runs that when an Indian and his squaw were travelling in their canoe over the bay one day, it was upset and the squaw was drowned. The Indian went back afterwards to the place where his wife's body had fallen and finding it swarming with eels, dipped down and brought up a large basketful. He sold them in the city and went and brought away another lot and sold them. One of his customers met him on the street and said: "Those were fine eels of yours; I had some for breakfast this morning. Have you any more?" The Indian replied: "No more eels, squaw all gone."

"That of course," said Dr. Mackay, "is an extreme instance of gross materialism, and I don't say you would be as bad as that, but it is no worse than is happening in your city where men are held by material interests, because they see no choice of action in the highest and holiest things of life. It is true that you have here in McGill University College a class of students who would do credit to any city. I know that some of these young men and women after a year's training here went down to Montreal and in many instances led those who were trained below."

Dr. Mackay continued that he had come here, not because it was any promotion, but because he wished to do his part in the educational work of the Great West, and he believed he could make more of his life here than in any other part of Canada to-day. They were not here to compete with McGill University, but to co-operate with it. The Presbyterian Church was largely composed of people from Scotland and the North of Ireland, and they believed in getting what they could. They wished to go to the fountain-heads of learning and get the best, because they believed that the minister who could not face any kind of thought, scientific, philosophical, or anything else, was not fit to stand in the pulpits of the Presbyterian Church.

"I am here," he said, "to represent the Presbyterian Church, and I can assure you that we are going to try and build a strong branch, but we will look to you to plant firmly and to root deep the parent tree. We will do our part in founding the college, but we look to you to establish a University worthy of this great Province. Nothing is too good for British Columbia."

Dr. Mackay pointed to the splendid Provincial University they had in Toronto, and asked why British Columbia, which was the richest province in Canada, should not have the best university possible. He believed the branch of education he represented was the highest and most important. He believed that the clergymen and the citizens of the State were closely bound together, and the type of college we built up would have a tremendous influence on the development of the country. They wanted to bring the people into close acquaintance with the great classics of the Christian religion, more particularly with the Bible. As a specimen of the insufficiency of knowledge on Bible subjects he told the story of the man who saw the name "Goliath" on a boat, and was informed that Goliath was the man who killed David with the jawbone of an ass.

"I do not say this applies to you, but I do say that as Principal of this College I believe I can do the country a great service. And it is a service in which everyone here can help, and the man who is working for the benefit of his fellow man now is laying up a store of happiness for his future years that will more than make up for anything he sacrifices now."

Dr. Mackay concluded by quoting the well-known words from Bailey's "Festus":

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts; not breaths;
In feelings, not in shadows on a dial,
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."



MR. W. P. ARCHIBALD ON

Modern Methods in Canadian Prisons

MAY 5TH, 1908

AFTER being introduced by the President of the Club, Mr. Archibald began :

"Imprisonment is the chief form of punishment for violators of the law," and it is the common and general penalty for crime. Fifty years ago imprisonment was altogether and everywhere punitive in its administration, but now our penological systems have a distinctively new purpose, providing the industrial, the educational and the psychological study and treatment of the criminal, all harmoniously working for the reconstruction of our anti-social fellow citizens.

"It is altogether unnecessary to draw a contrast between the systems of imprisonment in past centuries and of to-day, for the difference between each decade is obvious, and it has been demonstrated to be greatly in favor of our present day system, yet, notwithstanding the abundant evidences in favor of modern treatment, we must admit that imprisonments of to-day are fraught with evils specific and general, which are sufficient in number and magnitude, to try to prevent, as far as it can be made compatible and consistent with the operation of law and order in our communities, any imprisonment for a minor offence, or for the first offender, providing the nature of the offence is not over serious in its aspect and in its effect on organised society.

A suspended sentence will have the desired effect with many first offenders, and the offender should be made to make restitution as far as possible, and held to his social status by living within the rules of accepted conduct in the community where the offence has been committed.

Punishments for the violation of law are scarcely less troublesome in a penological sense than the violations themselves. Every crime has a character and attendant circumstance,

peculiarly its own, made so by the personality of each offender, which shades or distinguishes the offence from others. Penalties based on the crime committed alone will go wide of the aim of justice, and miss the purpose of deterrence or reformation. A penalty should be imposed when the offender is considered or judged apart from his offence, as well as giving a just consideration of the offence and the effect of the crime committed. Neither man nor the State has ever been wise enough to deal successfully with violators of the law without inflicting punishment, and it is doubtful if humans will ever reach the acme of perfection.

"The general forms of punishment now operative in civilised countries are four in number, viz.: the lash, the fine, the imprisonment, and the death penalty. The first and last of these penalties act as a deterrent in relation to crime. It is a difficult matter to determine what is the exact effect of a fine upon an individual in a community, or its effect in the administration of the law, or in the prevalence of crime. The imposition of a fine on the unfortunate drunkard brings distress to the family and adds to the horror and shame of the drunkard's life, often depriving the wife and children of the necessities of life, dependent as they naturally are on the husband for the support of the home. I have followed the grind and grist of the court for years, and I yet fail to see or discover anything deterrent, remedial, or penitential in the present day treatment of the drunkard. What he needs is a special pathological treatment in a safe retreat, on the same principle that we now treat infectious disease in a hospital of isolation. No doubt the fine for moral cases is potent and effective, producing the desired effect.

Imprisonment puts a mark on the prisoner which is well nigh indelible. The stain of it outlasts the longest sentence, and it is more severe on the criminal than the severest sentence of penalty of the law. Even after justice is satisfied and cries "hold, enough!" the punishment of reproach goes on. Neither penitence, nor forgiveness, nor exemplary conduct can take away the stain. I would that this fact was better understood and considered by men when tempted to enter upon a criminal career. The awful consequence and everlasting stain would surely influence many before the fatal step is taken. Public

sentiment may go as far as to say to some, "we forgive but we cannot forget." There are some compensations to the prisoner for his endurance of imprisonment but it has no recompense for its stain.

It has been demonstrated that a strong, healthy discipline in imprisonment gives to the prisoner a sense of manhood and a self-control that proves most helpful to him in his after life, should he determine to reform. It has been clearly shown that all prisoners are not criminals, and that even criminals of long standing with persistent and vicious habits can reform, that the modern treatment of prisoners is based on the belief that they are reformable, that they are reformable by the same means that make people better outside of prison walls; and that the conditional liberty of a parole may be given in safety to many prisoners whose reformation is sought, with the aid of the fruits of civilisation, education and religion. Habitual criminality is usually attributed to an ingrained evil character, but much of it has its origin in mere weakness, lack of opportunity, discouragements which accrue from the sense of failure to regain a lost social status, and the unfriendliness, not to say anything of the enmity, of the community knowing the prisoner's downfall.

The attitude of a community toward the prisoner is due to the same misapprehensions which have made it so difficult to successfully deal with the prisoner when he regains his liberty. I have known even the Church to look askance at the man who has once worn a prison garb, who for months, and sometimes years, has been living an honest life after his release from custody. The need of the hour is not so much the devising of means or methods to help the paroled or discharged prisoner, but to improve and educate the public sentiment in its attitude toward the discharged prisoner, and to make it a possibility for the man who has fallen to have a fair chance to earn his way without the pauperising effect of assistance by doles, institutional or professional. Employment with a helpful environment is the key to the whole situation.

"Plato in his 'Ideal Republic' tells us that the best thing for the State to do is to 'reform the criminal' but the world for centuries after Plato was too cruel to pay much attention to his doctrine. Strange as it may seem, the idea of prison reform

had to wait for the eighteenth century. The prison reformer for all time to come is under lasting obligations to Clement XI for establishing his juvenile prison of St. Michaels, and the student of penology will read and take inspiration, as did the famous Howard, from the inscription, over the door of this old prison. 'It is of little uses to restrain the criminal by punishment unless you reform him by education.' It was in that same century that Count Villain XIV founded his convict prison at Ghent, which brought up many of the vital questions of prison reform now working successfully in the prison world of to-day. 'Reformation is the primary end to keep in view,' 'Abreviation of sentence,' 'Handcraft as a means of honest support,' 'Prison discipline,' 'The use of the law in love, and love in law,' and 'the industrial training of children addicted to vagrant habits, or otherwise in danger of falling into crime.' As a result of these ideals, reformers like Howard, Elizabeth Fry, and many others, have given their lives to bring an erring humanity a humane and an effective treatment to those under imprisonment in our great Empire.

One of the darkest and most pathetic stories in the history of the world is the treatment accorded to those who have gone astray in criminality. The criminal treatment of the criminal is a subject seldom discussed, but to justify the attitude of society we generally hear all that can be said on one side, and that side is against my client. Society, by its theological notions, its false standard, its cruel practices, has made it very easy for the man to go astray, and hard, yes very hard, almost impossible, for him to reform and regain his lost social status. Society licenses schools of crime in the greatest numbers where children are least able to resist temptation, and then out of the institutions they create, they take their victims to a court, thence to a gaol, which is often a pest-house for the production of a criminal spawn, from which the boy seldom emerges without the contagion of criminal bacteria which he never took with him there. At last society turns the lad loose (generally a first offender), after a sentence, branded a felon, and the only companionships he finds congenial, or who are willing to receive him, are those of criminal breed. Then we wend our way to the place of the holy and thank a good and all-wise Providence that we are not

like the other fellow, having done our duty in punishing crime, and in sending the poor criminal to the devil.

The beginning of criminal instincts is early seen. The first offences generally occur in youth. The criminal is not a child in years, in judgment, or in self-control in the moral sense. He is not the powerful or cunning brute of the popular novel or of tradition, whose very grossness is the occasion for his crime, but the tabulated statistics of anthropological research reveal him to be undersized and undervitalised. He is a criminal, not because of strength, but because of weakness, it is a defect and not an excess, it is an arrested development, and not an over development that occasion these criminal outbreaks. Crime, like insanity, is associated with certain well defined abnormal physical and psychological conditions. In the light of modern thought and experience the criminal is regarded as a delinquent child, and needs a special treatment for his malady. The old idea of nothing but vengeance in the administration of punishment is fast giving way to the sane and more humane conception, that sees all penalty a method for the protection of society, and the rehabilitation of the wrongdoer. Concrete is the fact that a bad man cannot be made good by torture or by punishment alone, and the advocates of the brutal lash, and retaliation for brutish deeds by brutish methods will occupy the same place in future generations as we now regard the authority which would hang a youth for the theft of a shilling one hundred years ago. The great Howard, good as he was great, when dying in the year 1789, said, 'Lay me quickly in the earth, place a sundial over my grave and let me be forgotten.' Like all prison reformers, Howard was misunderstood, and never had the appreciation that his great work deserved from his fellows or the State, yet such lives cannot be lost, for the good will live for ever. It is the good in one generation which silently moves again into the larger movements of the next generation. The shadows on the old dial over Howard's grave point to a better day for the unfortunate and erring of humanity. There is no power that can halt the onward march of the science of penology, for the world's progression is toward the rising sun. Shadows are but the children of the sun, so let us for both shadow and sunshine be grateful, as we hopefully wait for the coming of the high noon, when in the Almighty's great family there will be no criminal children.

I would rather be a messenger of the good, backed by all the inherent forces of a mighty past, travelling along the grooves of a universal progression from the nomad to the man, from barbarianism to civilization, from crime and dense ignorance and beastiality to a universal regeneration, from abject darkness and despair to the ultimate triumph of all the potentialities of life, when wrong shall cease, when truth shall triumph, when crime will hide its diminished head, when the Golden Rule will become an eternal and fixed principle which will bring to the needy world the happiness and content that humanity through the ages has been striving for, yet the day seems far distant, when we view seriously the awful consequences of evil and crime. God speed the day.

Figures taken from the United States census report for 1907 are:

The number of institutions for the treatment of the criminal in the U. S. A. is 1,337. Classified U. S. civil prisons, 4; State prisons and State and county penitentiaries, 67; reformatories for adults, 14; county gaols and workhouses, 1,181; municipal prisons and workhouses, 71.

For every million of population the U. S. A. has 1,001 prisoners. Exclusive of juvenile delinquents in the reformatories, and exclusive of persons imprisoned for non-payment of fines, there were 81,772 persons serving sentence on June 30th, 1904; 5.5 per cent. of these were women.

Among the 149,093 prisoners committed during the year to serve sentences, 35,093 or 28 per cent. were foreign born.

In Canada, the total number of convictions, offences, in the year 1906 was 62,550; in penitentiaries, 674; gaols or fines, 59,796; reformatories, 305; deaths, 12; other sentences, 11,772 population of the penitentiaries, March 31st, 1907, 1,433.

The number of criminal convictions in Great Britain last year was 21,580. In England in the year of 1800 some 200 crimes were punished with death. Now there are four, murder, piracy, arson of H. M. ships or stores, and high treason.

When Queen Victoria was crowned the convict subjects numbered 53,000 in the prisons. During her reign this number was reduced to 3,700. The prison population of England stands this year at 3,038.

Crime statistics of New York City last year give the number of murders at 240. For these murders 65 arrests were made, 33 alleged murderers were placed on trial with the result of 20 convictions, two were condemned to death, three others received life sentences, leaving over 200 unsolved murders.

London, England, had 24 murders, 22 arrests made, 20 tried, found guilty and punished."



MR. A. C. FLUMMERFELT ON
British Columbia,
Its Resources and Possibilities

MAY 12TH, 1908

MR. FLUMMERFELT said: "I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in affording me an opportunity of speaking before this most important body, the Canadian Club of Vancouver. This Club, in fact every branch throughout Canada, should be and is a vital force, worthy of public respect, and commanding a peculiar power to consolidate public opinion on any important matter.

The subject you have asked me to say a few words upon, viz., British Columbia, its resources and possibilities, is one which has occupied my best thought for many years, as being closely interlaced with our present well-being and individual future, therefore I am profoundly grateful that is the subject chosen.

I shall endeavor to offer a few suggestions for the future development of the Province and gradual improvement of present conditions, as we have a heritage not excelled by any similar number of people upon the face of the globe; we have no poor, and our unexampled wealth and well-being are directly due to our superb natural resources. Indeed, one would be safe in the assertion that British Columbia has by Nature been given greater blessings and advantages than those possessed by any other similar area on the Continent, advantages so great that by their proper use all can here attain higher and more perfect development than has yet been conceived by the most sanguine in his brightest dreams.

Just a word in respect of your City. It seems but yesterday to many of us since the very site upon which this building stands was a dense forest. Vancouver, scarcely more than an infant, has already attained giant proportions, as witness your bank clearings, building permits, Customs returns, excise dut-

ies and postal statistics; in addition to which there are exceptional educational opportunities, solid structures, beautiful churches and fine theatres, with all metropolitan comforts. Who can foretell its future, with its wonderful commercial and industrial activities, with ships from almost every country in the world at your docks; receiving and discharging cargoes—and even now the terminus of two transcontinental systems. Is it too much to expect third place in Canadian cities, possibly second, within the lifetime of our children? Who can tell?

I fully recognise that 30 minutes you have set aside for the consideration of these questions may be fraught with momentous bearings. The past is unalterable, the future is not ours; nothing is left to us but the present, and as no one can possibly fix the bounds of his words or influence, we must be careful to seriously consider every thought suggested and observation expressed. Permit me in passing to say that our total production for the year 1907 was to the value of fifty-five to fifty-seven million dollars, but as time is limited my purpose is to touch only the fringe of some of the major interests of the Province, such as mining, timber, fisheries and other undertakings which involve large capitalization, statistics and information regarding which have been so frequently published and are well known to you, preferring rather to give more time to what may be termed the “smaller possibilities” of this Province.

As our mining interests are increasing numbers of mines are being exploited and developed with profit to those who are prosecuting this work, and affording a great deal of labor, which labor is in turn adding to the consumptive power of the country. We want and need a refinery. Let us show our faith in our great mining possibilities by judiciously assisting a refinery to treat all our own metals, and if such a plant were properly located we could certainly secure the treatment of a great deal of the United States products. What can those who care for British Columbia do, what can British Columbia herself do, for her own good, for the advantage of those countless millions yet to come—the tread of whose feet we can almost hear!

There have been a great many papers and articles written on the timber wealth of this Province, and it is well known that

we possess the largest area of virgin forest in the world. When one considers the very rapid depletion of the standing timber in other countries, it would occur to one that we should be less prodigal with our natural resources than we generally are. It is an accepted fact that the timber and wood supply of the United States at the present rate of cutting will not last more than 33 years. In Europe, one may not fell a tree without paying or without asking! As British Columbians and Canadians, we at present would not tolerate any such restrictions. British Columbia presents the greatest opportunities for forestry, due to a combination of conditions, chief among which are the long growing seasons, abundant rainfall, the almost entire absence of worthless species and the special qualities of the native trees for natural reproduction. This is due in part to the humidity of the atmosphere affecting the distribution of tree seeds, all of which are light and usually mature at great height from the ground, which facilitates distribution, and in part to the rapidity with which the young trees grow. Nature has, indeed, done her part in making the Pacific Coast the wood-producing country in perpetuity. One feature to be considered is that our forests are largely on the mountain sides, which would perhaps be unavailable or unsuitable for the cultivation and production of cereals and fruits. We have all heard extravagant stories of the 183,000,000 acres of forest land in one unbroken line from the United States boundary to the boundary of Alaska, but I believe it is not too much to say that no one has an accurate knowledge of the approximate yield from these large bodies of timber. Just here let me ask what is to be done in this connection, and who is to take the initiative?

Large movements, great plans, always take time for development. Anyone can plant radishes, but it takes courage, perseverance and patience to plant acorns and wait for oaks to grow.

Some radical steps must be taken for the proper investigation and securing of complete data with respect to our timber areas. The conservation of natural resources is the only basis of permanent success. Shall we conserve these resources and in turn transmit them, still unexhausted, to our descendants? Unless we do, those who come after us will have to pay the price and misery and failure for the progress and prosperity of our

day. In all our affairs there are efforts and there are results and the strength of the effort is the measure of the result. This, gentlemen, let me say, depends upon ourselves; the people have the power; the question is, how to inspire them to build up and conserve our natural resources in a permanent fashion.

What will happen when the forests fail or lumber becomes increasingly scarce and expensive? All forms of building industries will suffer and occupants of houses, offices and stores must pay the added cost. Mining will become vastly more expensive and then must follow a corresponding rise in the price of coal, iron and other minerals. The railways are as yet unable to find a satisfactory substitute for the wooden tie; transportation will therefore of necessity become more expensive. Commerce in general will be seriously affected, and the daily life of the average citizen will invariably feel the pinch on every side. Let us have a Forestry Department both in Ottawa and Victoria. Let every man deem it his personal interest to protect the forests, it is the only form of insurance that will surely guard against disasters that lack of foresight has brought down upon nations and peoples since passed away.

Not only does the forest supply timber, it is a natural reservoir. At any time this water, whether from rain or snow, percolates through the soil. If such reservoirs are useful in flat lands, how much more are they on steep mountain slopes which, unfit for agriculture, are immensely valuable when one considers water conservation. If the forests are denuded, a terrible loss will be sustained by freshets on all the land bordering our streams.

I think the Government should be asked to make an appropriation at its next session to obtain expert opinion and experiment with the utilization of the by-products of the timber, fish and coal. It may be possible, from waste and sawdust, to produce wood pulp suitable for paper manufacture; also wood alcohol, turpentine, rosin, etc., and tanbark for export; from coal, gases for power, coal tar, creosote, etc.; from fish many parts now destroyed and wasted might be converted into fertilisers, the production of glue, etc. These are only hints of what might be done, which if utilised, might add millions to the products of the Province. 'Economy is wealth.'

Further, I submit the Government should take such steps as may be considered necessary to meet existing conditions, or, as it were, create a sinking fund in connection with our timber. I would also urge that a complete survey of the valleys of the Province be made, experts' reports published as to the country generally, the soil, rainfall, hours of sunshine and the fitness for cultivation.

How many of us appreciate or take in the value of the fisheries wealth of our Province, and who can estimate the possibilities not only of our rivers but of our coast sea fisheries, and how many men and families may be happily conditioned by reason of this great source of affluence, if proper attention be given to it and the industry persistently and intelligently developed? Doubtless all of us would endorse the Government in a very liberal expenditure for the improvement and increasing of the hatcheries, so that as time goes on this most important source of provincial riches will not only be perpetuated, but materially increased. I would therefore suggest the Government be asked to enact such legislation as will ensure annually increasing profits to the various people interested in the fishing industry. It is a well known fact that the fisheries of Canada as a whole are the greatest in the world; that we stand second only to Nova Scotia in the Dominion's production, and with proper care and expenditure it is not too much to expect we shall soon be leading in this most important industry. An ingenious German has invented a device for transporting live fish economically. A special agent of the United States has made a report to the Government that he is able to ship live fish any distance. The system is in operation on the Prussian State Railway. Live fish are being shipped from Berlin to all parts of Germany and even as far as Lyons, France, and to Roumania. The fish are shipped in specially arranged tanks that will carry two tons of fish to a ton and a half of water, the fish being packed in carefully with just enough water to keep them moist. The inventor has demonstrated by practical tests that his system is valuable commercially. This idea seems worthy of careful investigation, as we have all kinds of sea fish every month in the year.

The very practical people tell us that imagination is all well enough in artists, musicians and poets, but that it has lit-

the place in the great world of realities. Yet, all leaders of men have been dreamers. Our great captains of industry our merchant princes, our railroad builders, had powerful prophetic imaginations. They had faith in the vast commercial possibilities of our country and people. If it had not been for the dreamers, this great, new West with its matchless scenery and unlimited riches would be as yet unknown. The most practical people in the world are those who can look far into the future and see the civilisation yet to be; men who have the ability to foresee things to come, with a power to make them realities. The dreamers have ever been those who have achieved the seemingly impossible. Perhaps, what I am about to say may strike some of the gentlemen present as being akin to dreaming, something which is impossible of fulfilment, but, in all seriousness, I am frank to say I do not think it is possible to overestimate or overstate the future of this magnificent Province—shall I say empire—and having considered these larger matters in a very, very casual way, let us for the remaining few precious moments look at what I am pleased to call the smaller opportunities and possibilities. I refer to mixed farming, including fruit and vegetable growing, dairying poultry production and floriculture. You are all familiar with the fact that the fruits of this Province have stood first in the exhibitions of Great Britain, and many complimentary items have appeared in the British press respecting our exhibits and the possibilities of this country, which is now very aptly termed ‘the orchard of the Empire.’ It must be remembered, however, that the delivery of our products in the United Kingdom involves costly transportation charges. Why pay such charges if we have a market, practically without limit, immediately adjoining our Eastern border, which market is increasing in a far greater ratio than the production of this Province? It is fair to assume it will continue so to increase as to very materially enhance the value of this production from time to time as the Province is ready to supply the demand.

I learn from the very highest authority that during the season a carload of strawberries is consumed every day in the City of Winnipeg; that six mixed carloads per week of lettuce, radishes and green onions are consumed in the same city. The transportation facilities are better and refrigerating charges

very much less from any point in British Columbia to Prairie points than any other source from which these necessities may presently or ever can be obtained.

I am at liberty to say that one corporation in Winnipeg will contract for a period of years to take all the apples known as 'Wealthy' that can be produced in this Province. If such consumption is within our reach in the Prairie Capital, what is the measure of demand for all such necessities when one considers such cities as Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Brandon, Virden and the numerous other centres which are daily being augmented and will before many years aggregate a population of many millions? To the east of British Columbia lies practically the greatest cereal, hog and cattle raising country in the world, awaiting only population to exploit it. Immigrants are coming in every day, as fast as the transportation companies can bring them, yet the actual acreage under cultivation on the plains is less than the acreage surveyed for road allowances, being only one per cent. of the arable land available.

Just a word as to what might be done in the line of floriculture. It is conceded the products of our greenhouses, in roses, carnations, violets and other varieties, are equal if not superior to the production of California, and if export trade to interior cities were persistently developed it is not exaggerating to say this branch of industry could be made to yield \$100,000 to \$200,000 per annum. The centres mentioned as being the most successful markets for fruits and small vegetables are ready and willing to import all the flowers that could be raised in our salubrious climate.

It is not only in the fruit line that the small investor has an opportunity to make an easy living in British Columbia; sheep, poultry, eggs and the small vegetables above referred to can be marketed within the Prairie Provinces to the fullest limit of our production, and it must be remembered that every settler immediately becomes a consumer and within eighteen months from the time he breaks ground is an actual producer of wealth, with the purchasing power to supply his requirements. This condition will permanently prevent British Columbia from ever catching up with the needs of such a rapidly growing population for the harvests of our valleys; perhaps no other country in the world has been so fortunately situated in

this respect. Everywhere throughout this new West one finds prosperity and plenty; in no better way is this proved than by the building of railroads. In 1881, there were only seventy-five miles of railway in the West; to-day, 8,000 miles are completed and in service, and despite the fact that her railway mileage per capita is already greater than that of any country on earth, there are at present 9,000 miles of new lines under contract and construction in Canada, most of it in the West.

In 1901 there were half a million fruit trees in this Province; in 1906, two and a half millions, and estimating from the Government reports it is a warrantable assumption that there are from three to three and a half million trees now growing within the confines of British Columbia, covering something more than 100,000 acres. I believe that within ten years, at the present rate of growth, British Columbia will be the greatest apple growing Province in the Dominion of Canada, and also become a very great factor in the production of peaches, plums, prunes and the smaller berried fruits, all of which can be easily and successfully grown in profusion. One other very significant phase presents itself to me in this connection; there can be little reason to doubt that this production will be practically perpetual and the minimum estimate of the net yield from \$100 to \$300 per acre. For home consumption almost any vegetable or fruit can be grown; potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds and all other roots grow in profusion wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Sixty-eight tons of roots to the measured acre is recorded in Chilliwack, and near Kelowna twenty acres produced 403 tons of potatoes, which sold at \$14.00 per ton! Tobacco, also hops, are easily grown in some districts.

Assuming the arable land in the valleys of this Province were cut into ten and twenty acre blocks and all occupied, what number of people could be supported and make a comfortable living? Who is there among us can calculate the result of this? What better inducement could be held out to the men of small means to come into our midst and become factors in the industrial, commercial and political life of our country? With the time at my disposal I am able only to touch upon the possibilities of poultry raising in this Province, but perhaps I

am taking up too much of your time. (Cries of "No; go on," and cheers).

Then why, continued Mr. Flumerfelt, should this small population pay to foreign countries \$571,512 for eggs? Why should something like \$120,000 be paid out for poultry and with our fruit growing facilities why should we pay to other peoples \$583,000 odd for green vegetables, to say nothing of \$925,000 for butter—\$463,000 for condensed milk—\$118,000 odd for cheese and \$143,000 for hay; \$749,000 for live stock and for meats over \$1,000,000? I give you these figures, gentlemen, that you may ponder and think about them and say, what are you going to do about it?

Who is to blame for this? Are we, and if so, how are we going to correct such a condition? Why not keep these moneys within our borders to build up our finances and contribute this wealth to our own Province, supporting development in other directions? These are undertakings and interests in which men of small means, with industry, may profitably engage. Do we really believe what we say about our country; are we honest in our statements? Do we really think we have and are all that we assume? Are we alive to the responsibilities attaching to us as pioneers in this great and, as yet, undeveloped Province? Are we willing to undertake the burdens that are upon us by reason of our lot having been cast in this wonderful country?

Finally I would suggest the organisation of a Provincial Board of Trade, made up of representatives from the different districts of the Province, such constituent members chosen with a view to representing every class of industry. I would go further, and suggest that some sort of non-partisan, entirely removed from the pale of politics, practically constituting a body to discuss and promulgate such ideas as will make British Columbia its first and last object; such body to be purely honorary and no expenses incurred excepting possibly a secretary and a stenographer, and the printing and postage incidental to the distribution of such information. If half a dozen or ten men could be united for the purpose above outlined, who would consecrate themselves to the work and give it intelligent attention, it would, in my opinion, be of incalculable benefit.

In concluding, let me ask what is the aim of every member of the Canadian Club, if not to open doors and bring into our midst those who are accounted less fortunately situated than ourselves, making conditions as easy and pleasant as practically possible, being willing to sacrifice, if necessary, some of our comforts and possibly money in order that this may be accomplished, thereby assisting in building upon a foundation of Canadian character, holding fast to Canadian standards, a sturdy Anglo-Saxon people?

It seems to me the chief need of this country is population; men and still more men, thoroughly imbued with the Western spirit; virulent, energetic, capable and thorough-going. They must be efficient, but we need more than this, we need projected efficiency. Lukewarm water in a boiler will never make steam; half-hearted work will not do. An inflexible determination to accomplish the object and fill the sphere in which we are by Nature placed, is demanded. What honor, what reward, however great, can equal the subtle satisfaction man feels when he can point to his work and say: the task I promised to perform to the utmost of my ability is satisfactorily finished?

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the cheers and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves is triumph and defeat.



Address by Sir Frederick Bridge

MAY 18th, 1908

SIR FREDERICK said that for the past month he had been a sort of musical traveller. It was no joke, but the company of his friend, Mr. Archdeacon, helped him out, as his name gave an air of respectability. Following as he did, such men as Rudyard Kipling and others accustomed to speak on matters of interest, he found it no easy thing to choose a subject. In fact he had no subject beyond his remarks relating to the divine art to which he was pledged, and he would also like to speak of some impressions made during his visit. He was surprised to hear the President congratulate those present on singing the National Anthem as if it were an unusual thing, but he supposed it was because they had had the courage to invite the ladies who gave spirit to the singing which, without them, might sound rather dull.

One thing that struck me, said Sir Frederick, is that wherever I go in this country, whether it is after a lecture in a hall or a musical service in a chapel or anywhere else, the National Anthem is always sung with vigor and unity. It has struck me as very remarkable and delightful. I hope it is a mark of personal devotion to the King, because the King is a person to whom to be devoted. Few can come in contact with him without feeling so, so much to that you are apt to start off by singing, 'For he's a jolly good fellow,' instead of the National Anthem. To see him smoking his cigar, and drinking his—well, I am sure it is not coffee—and perhaps it may be good Scotch. I don't know, but to see him and to watch his smile is worth a hundred million dollars.

Sir Frederick continued that a person coming from the Old Country and seeing these things could not help thinking how difficult it must be for the statesmen of the different countries to preserve the link that binds so vast a country to so small a country as Great Britain. He would never be Prime Minister,

for he confessed that the problem would frighten him. At the same time he loved to see this great Empire stretching throughout the world and would be sorry to see the time ever come when Great Britain and Canada would be separated, but he had confidence that in some of our statesmen, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others, we had men who would continue to keep the Empire together.

His friend, Mr. Harriss had been for years impressing upon him the advantages of a visit to this country, and he had also heard wonderful stories of tall timbers and crossing the Fraser River on the backs of salmon; and it had occurred to him that he might take advantage of his opportunities and come over, not as a concert giver, but to place before the people some of the great treasures of old cathedral music. He had rejoiced to come here and find there was a chance of this music finding acceptance. He had visited many places he could not remember their names, though he confessed that one of them, "Moosejaw," stuck to him. It was such a gripping, terrific name he could not shake it off if he would, and no doubt when he died "Moosejaw" would be found written on his heart.

The enthusiasm with which his efforts to put before the people the best cathedral music of the Old Land had been received spoke volumes for the musical taste of this country. He found that in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches it was as much appreciated as in the Anglican churches. In the Old Country, it was not usually sung in these churches, and he was pleased to see this improvement. He would like to impress upon every one the importance of keeping to the grand and inspiring style of ecclesiastical music rather than to the frivolous and secular.

Sir Frederick continued jocularly that he had heard that Sir Alexander Mackenzie had a hard time during his visit to Canada, but he did not think it could have been so bad as he wished to come again. Before leaving he had received a letter from him in which he asked to be remembered to various friends throughout the Dominion, and even asked to give his love to some of the ladies.

Well, said Sir Frederick, if he enjoyed himself as I have enjoyed myself I don't wonder that he wishes to come back. You cannot tell what it is for one like me, who has spent

his whole life working in the mine of music, to enjoy such a relaxation as this. Starting as a boy in the Rochester Cathedral at the age of six, I find myself now the senior organist in England. I have been playing the organ as organist at Westminster Abbey for thirty-three years, and I am told that Vancouver has only been in existence for twenty years.

Sir Frederick confessed that he had been surprised by the warmth of his reception. They had given him a little thunderstorm and a few hailstones, and they had sung the National Anthem, which was written by John Bull, and he was a modern representative of John Bull. He compared his visit through different parts of the Dominion as movements in a musical measure. First there was the movement of the Eastern Provinces, and then the great sweep of the northern shore of Lake Superior, and then the wide stretches of the prairie lands dotted by homesteads that had an English look, and no doubt were largely built by Englishmen and Scotchmen, and then came the majestic movement of the mountains; and he could not help thinking what a splendid thought it was that those great trees that had formerly barred all passage through the valleys had been made to bow their heads and form sleepers for the railway that carried them across the continent. Then came the movement of the great Fraser Gorge with its thundering waters.

I hope you don't want any bridges, said Sir Frederick, smiling. That does not mean me, for I understand that you cross the river on the backs of the salmon anyhow.

Sir Frederick concluded that the last movement in his movement was found in those great trees in the Park, which might fitly be taken as emblems of Canada, since they were taller, greater and more widespread than any he had ever seen, and he hoped they typified what the Canadian people were now, the grandest in the world.



MRS. HUMPHREY WARD ON

The Peasant in Literature

MAY 29th, 1908

MRS. WARD expressed the pleasure she felt in appearing before a Canadian audience here as she had done in Toronto and other cities, though she confessed that she felt somewhat embarrassed in coming before them to deal with a literature, much of which was very old. Lately she had been travelling through this great new country with its magnificent prairies and mountains, and they must pardon her if she asked their attention for a time to the literature of a time gone by. A French Marquise in the 18th century, who had furnished subject matter for Moliere, used to say that minds that love literature can never find what suits them in the country; but, since in our own language, Burns and Scott had brought the Scottish peasant into the full front of literature, and since Wordsworth in such themes as Margaret in the Excursion had struck a new note for England, no doubt had the Marquise been living to-day she would have found something to suit her in the novels of peasant life. On the other hand, the saying of this lady of the eighteenth century was perhaps well warranted, as the peasant who took the stage with Scott and Wordsworth and Balzac had few literary ancestors. One of the earliest figures of this type was the Simulus of Virgil. This peasant, no matter where his exact location, was the peasant of the Mediterranean, and except for a few details of dress and costume, this peasant who drove his plough two thousand years ago was as intelligible to us as the peasant of to-day.

She drew a graphic picture of the peasant of the Old World rising in the morning and groping his way to the hearth where the embers of last night's fire still smouldered, and stirring them into new life. Then he takes a little grain from one of those earthen vessels such as we see in the museums to-day, to his mill and grinds it by hand between the two round

stones. Then having made his paste and set it by the fire he leaves it to his wife to watch, and clad in his grey goatskin he goes out in the garden to cull herbs for his breakfast. He leaves the best for the rich man's table, and gathers garlic and the rudest herbs for himself. Having gathered these and taken them in, his task is done. His wife brings his cooked food from the embers, and as the sun rises over the Sicilian sea he yokes his oxen to his plough and furrows the hillsides till the evening descends again. In other pictures of old there is nothing so close as this in the *Eclogues* or *Georgics* of Virgil. With that figure of Simulus, true peasant that he is in his eternal wrestle with Nature and the hunger that keeps him to his task the peasant disappears from literature for generations.

In the fourteenth century he appeared again. There were glimpses of him in Chaucer, and again in William Langland's "Vision of Piers Ploughman," they had visions of Simulus grown older and under a northern sky. Langland speaks bitterly of the last of those whose lives are spent in winning that wealth which idlers and wasters destroy. In Langland there are far sadder and tenderer notes than in the picture of Simulus, as he was full of pity for the sad and overworked poor. It was small wonder that the poetic and passionate instincts of his nature grew stronger within him as he wrote, and gradually expanded in stature and meaning till it merged in the figure of Christ himself and disappeared from the eyes of men.

Nothing so true as Langland's picture greets us again for 400 years. The tillers of the soil labored on without chronicler or poet, though the canvas was crowded with the figures of heroes and statesmen and leaders of men. LaBruyere, in the midst of that raillery of his, gives one sketch in which he compares the tillers of the soil to beasts of burden. "Scattered over the fields in the country," he says, "one sees certain wild animals, male and female. They are dark and scratched and sunburned and bowed to the earth. They have articulate voices and when they rise and speak they are indeed men and women. They sow the seed and reap the labor of their hands to provide for other men." This was, of course, not the peasant of literature. His lot was too sordid and too far removed from the commonweal for the poet to recognise him, and it is only really in the eighteenth century that these animals became men. Then

it was that the questioning and humane spirit were everywhere brightening for that that new renaissance which brings about the life of our day, leading to a new study, the study of the simple and indispensable people of this world.

The lecturer said that she would use the word "peasant" to mean the man who came in close contact with nature whether by land or sea. In the Old Country, the word still bore a certain meaning, but on this continent it was practically obsolete, and so was becoming a mere literary phrase to signify the tiller of the land or the fisherman or the artisan who supplied their needs. A change in the value of the word has taken place, since the farmer of to-day might be the townsman of to-morrow. In the country places of England they were in a period of transmission. In certain districts, the migration of the stronger elements to the towns had left a hybrid race. In her own village she had seen the disappearance of most of the strong types, that used to exist, such as the old postman, that repository of local knowledge, and many of the old village women who were the historians of their time and the general caretakers for the sick and distressed. Some of these characters she remembered well and had drawn in her own books. She believed that the English peasants had neither the intellectual strength nor physical vigor of their forefathers, though in some of the northern countries the country spirit still bore out against the heavy pressure of the towns. Yet, let cities grow as they will, from the land we all come, and to the land all must return.

There are none of these things in Canada, said Mrs. Ward. In England with its crowded towns packed away on our little island we look across the seas to your broad fields and watch the drama of the wheat, its growth and its distribution and the picture of Simulus fades a little further into the background and another takes its place fraught with a new charm and a new interest. Let us hope that to Canada may fall a fitting portion of those poets and novelists of the future in whom the new life and the new interests may find expression. As I have travelled through your great country of late I have been envious of the opportunities of these poets and novelists of the future. As I passed through the quaint villages of Old Quebec, through the radiant farms and orchards of Ontario and the wild hinterland between Lake Superior and Georgian Bay,

the great fertile prairies of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the rich ranching country in Alberta and then through this paradise of British Columbia, with its wealth of green valley and smiling uplands, its glorious mountains and its rushing rivers and its rich lovely fields till I reached this enchanting coast, as coming fresh from such scenes, one becomes impatient of the world that was and is, in the desire for the world that is to be.

Returning to her study of the peasant, Mrs. Ward said that the modern peasant in English literature had first been seen as Wordsworth saw him, but it was not till George Eliot with her charming pictures in *Adam Bede*, the *Mill on the Floss* and *Silas Marner* that you got the full fruit in fiction that started at first in the poet's determination to discard the poetic traditions of his day and picture life as he saw it. In the same way it had started in Scotland through the immortal songs of him who walked with glory and joy following his plough along the mountainside. In France they might take Balzac's novel "*The Peasants*" as the first fruits of this new study of the peasants in that country. He had pictured the peasant as a mole burrowing at the foundations of society. Mrs. Ward then ranged over a wide field giving the names of the novelists of the different nations who had used the peasant with effect, and coming to England in the present day she considered the ground was held first and foremost by Mr. Thomas Hardy's splendid work, and he was followed by similar and less distinguished writers who took the life of the country for their subject and made their profit out of it. In the United States they had the humor and pathos of such stories as were written by Miss Wilkins and Miss Jewett and Miss Marfree. The field was so large that it was difficult to break the subject.

Balzac's story of the peasants was not a story as we count stories, but if you read it it makes you taste of Burgundy and its life. These novelists in fact were like the flying carpet of the Arabian Knights transporing their readers here and there and letting them see all that was to be seen. Among them was a class of writers that rose to the surface as cream rises on milk. Their writings were brilliant revelations of the life of the country and would live on because of a certain magic, a certain music, none of us know exactly what. Among these writings

she classed some of the works of George Sands and such books as George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, and among books of our own day she had no hesitation in placing Barrie's *Window in Thrums* and Loti's *Iceland Fisherman*. These would live—as to others, time would make its own choice. As an example of what she meant by saying that the document class of literature, as she termed it, made us free of a new world, she took Ferdinand Fabre's charming pictures of pastoral life in the Cevennes country in Southern France. She compared such stories to the raising of a curtain on hills and valleys and mountains and desert places, such as, perhaps, our living eyes will never see. It was in this light that Mrs. Ward reproduced for her hearers Fabre's beautiful picture of the peaceful life in the Rhone country. As she unfolded it they saw the life of the peasant folk, the smith at his forge, the carpenter with his saw and plane, the farmer riding by to market on his horse, all set amid the surroundings of the grassy or cultivated fields and rich with the songs of birds. It was a Catholic country which after many revolutions was still Catholic, and the word of the priest was supreme, and the religious festivals in its villages and towns were the events of the year.

If in Sweden, the art of one great novelist, Ibsen, had sunk like bitter leaven into the minds of the people, it was offset by Bjornsen with his healing and consoling power.

In closing, Mrs. Ward devoted her attention to two books as typical of those dealing with the peasantry in our own day. They were Barrie's *Window in Thrums*, and Loti's *Iceland Fisherman*. She considered *A Window in Thrums* a gem of literary art as it glided down from the gentle humor of its beginning to the soft low notes in which he tells at the close of the death of Jess. Nothing could be more pitiful and yet the impression was delicate and lovely. / Around the hard fate of the old weaver and his wife the artist had thrown a dignity which made it all bearable and worth while. Such a book was a criticism of life and a criticism of the manner of the time. It was expressed in a manner that marked it out from all other books of Mr. Barrie and all other works of the day, and was a measure of those universal works that had floated down to us through time with beauty for their pilot and beauty for their guide.

Yet for poignancy and beauty she questioned whether even Mr. Barrie's masterpiece must not yield to Pierre Loti's Fisherman. In this story there was a caressing magic like the power of the sea itself. Perhaps it was Brittany with its grey heath and roaring sea that has poured its force into Loti. There were strong pictures of seas and storm, and there was a magnificent storm in the Iceland Fisherman, and there were soft touches, too, and it drew you with a force that held the mind to one soft and delicate impression after another. This story of Tann the fisherman and his wife was simplicity itself, but you lived with them in their hut by the seashore, you felt for the wife waiting for the husband who never returned and watched with tears her sorrow and decline. It was a great book because it arrived at the sense of beauty, of moral beauty in the life of the peasant whether lived on sea or land.

Well, we have travelled a long way, said the lecturer. we have witnessed many scenes and have travelled through the centuries and have tried to glance at those books in which since the renaissance the countryman stands as the central and inspiring figure. For him, the business of life depends upon the great primitive forces and the more fiercely he wrestles with the great competition of Nature, the more powerful and interesting does he become. Certainly, as we study him, and the more we feel the drawing of that life the more sensitive shall we become to the beauty of country life well lived. I cannot do better than close by quoting from one of your own Canadian writers, Mr. Charles Roberts, one of those persons through whom the genius of your country finds its true expression.

In concluding she quoted Roberts's charming line about the marsh country in Nova Scotia, beginning: "At evening when the cattle come to drink."



LORD MILNER ON A Citizen of the Empire

OCTOBER 9th, 1908

LORD MILNER, addressing the Club as "a citizen of the Empire," said: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time I have had the privilege of addressing one of these Canadian Clubs, which now I believe exist in most of the great towns of the Dominion, and which, affording as they do, free expression for the most varied forms of opinion, are calculated to exercise a most important influence on the development of the intellectual and social, and using the word in its best sense, of the political life of Canada. I am very grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me. I hope you will not expect a long or momentous oration. I am not by training an orator, but an administrator, and I have come to Canada not to preach, but to learn. For many years I have heard and read a great deal about this country. It is one which looms large and ever larger in the thoughts and interests of all those who care about the British Empire.

Ever since I have thought about such things at all, I have striven to be a devoted citizen of Greater Britain. I have spent the best years of my life in its service, and now that I am out of official harness I have no higher ambition than to come to be regarded as a man who, though he may live almost entirely in the Old Country, does not belong to it exclusively, but belongs to the whole Empire; one who, at any rate, is capable of understanding and sympathising with the people of what I may call the younger nations of the Empire, who realizes their difficulties, sympathises with their aspirations, and who can always be relied upon to take at any rate a fair and intelligent view of any questions affecting them in their relations to the United Kingdom or to one another. Now, that you will say is a tall ambition. I am quite aware of it. I know that it is a big ambition to be an all round British citizen, not to say an

all round British statesman. I daresay I may make a great mess of it, perhaps no man living can make a complete success of it, but whether I succeed or whether I fall, an ambition it is, and one with which I think you are bound to sympathise.

At any rate, you will see that it was a matter of supreme interest to me to become better acquainted with Canada. I have long been a student of Canadian affairs. I have many Canadian friends, made in the Old Country, and made perhaps more particularly in South Africa. I have never actually been in Canada till the last three weeks. It is just twenty days since I landed at Quebec, and I have never felt more than during my present visit what an enormous difference it makes, however much you may have studied the subject or thought about it, to be able to see things for one's self. I know that my visit has been very superficial, that it does not entitle me in the least to pose as an authority on Canadian affairs. Nothing could be more contemptible—don't I know it?—than the globe trotter. I assure you, gentlemen, I have suffered from him in my time just as much as others and I am not going to imitate him.

Take British Columbia alone. It would take months to go through it and years to know it; but for all that I do know it a great deal better than I did a week ago. And this is true of all my experiences in this country. I feel I realise with greater vividness than I expected, not only the vastness and the immense possibilities of the Dominion, but also the differences, I may say almost the contrasts which exist between different parts of it. That is my dominant impression. I may be entirely wrong; you will not be hard upon me if I am. I am merely telling you frankly as I believe you would wish me to speak how the matter strikes me coming here for the first time.

I have been deeply impressed not only by the extent of the country, but by the fact that I have been travelling not through one, but through four different countries, and that although to my great regret I have not been able to visit, and I fear I will not be able to visit on this occasion, the Maritime Provinces, I realize better than ever how bold was the conception of those who first grasped the idea of moulding all Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island into one great Confederation. They were great political architects, who leaped the intervening wilderness as it then was, between Ontario and British Columbia.

Of course, it was only a common flag, it was only the fact that that flag had been kept flying in British Columbia, here on the shores of the Pacific which made that achievement possible. Had you and those who came before you not kept it flying here, as I believe you always will keep it, that great transcontinental state, the creation of which presented such difficulties in any case, would have been a sheer impossibility but for the existence of the old colony of British Columbia. The old Crown Colony, that outpost of Empire has therefore an importance in world history that is not generally recognised.

And, after all, the common flag was only a great opportunity. It may mean everything or it may mean very little, according as the opportunity is neglected or developed. In this case, human genius and energy made the most of the opportunity and the success was beyond all human anticipation. The builders built better than they knew. But it is one thing to bring the different and distant and diverse communities into one political union; it is another to inspire it with a common soul. Many people doubted when the Confederation was first formed, whether it was possible for the British communities of North American, with all their differences of race, with all the physical obstacles to their intercourse, with all external attractions drawing them away from one another, to develop a common national life. The event has proved that the fear was unfounded.

But immense as has been the development of material resources in this country, and it is only just beginning, there is another development, not less important, not less momentous, though it has perhaps attracted less attention in the world, I mean the growth of a common devotion to their common country among the inhabitants of all parts of Canada, the growth of the Canadian spirit and Canadian patriotism. And that without the loss of individuality in the different communities. If it had been sought to ignore the difference of character and history, if it had been sought to force what are now the Provinces of Canada into one common mould of Confederation, it would have been a failure, but it was by recognising the local life and local independence, it was by combining independence in local affairs, by bringing about unity in diversity, that this country has been built up. Canadian patriotism has not grown at the expense of local patriotism, but in addition to it there is a greater and

wider lesson than that. How will Canada with this growth of Canadian patriotism affect Imperial interests?

There are people, perhaps, many people, who think that Canadian patriotism will tend to draw Canada away from the sister nations into an isolated existence, isolated, though no doubt powerful, I don't myself share that feeling. May I tell you how I have had it put more than once during my visit to Canada? People have said to me, people whose opinion I feel bound to respect, 'Canada is a land inhabited by people of various races and of different origin. It is possible to make them all good Canadians, but it is not possible to make them all good Britishers.' In a sense, no doubt, it is true, but I for my part shall be satisfied if they all become good Canadians. I don't fear that the growth of a distinct type of character, of a strong Canadian patriotism, is a danger to the United Empire.

My faith in the British Empire, which is something different to the Empire of England or even of the United Kingdom, is stronger than that. It is not reasonable to expect that men who are not of British race, who may not have British traditions, may have become alienated from British traditions, that these men will become Imperialists for love of Great Britain, but I think the time will come when they may become Imperialists from love of Canada. Let them only learn to love Canada, the country of their adoption, or in the next generation the country of their birth, let them care greatly for Canada and let them and those Canadians who are of British birth unite in the development of a strong local patriotism, for the more they all care for Canada, the more ambitious they are for her and the more proud of her, the more I believe they will appreciate the position of membership, and the position of power that is involved in a membership of that world-wide group of states which we describe by the name of the British Empire.

Now, I am not speaking of to-day, I am thinking of the future. How are these things going to work out? Canada is going to be a great country, in any case one of the great countries of the world. But she will not be unique in that. There are some other countries equal in extent, and that even with her vast development will be far more than her equal; will have double or treble her population. The time may come when with the growth of her population and trade she will have interests in

every part of the world. How is she going to defend them? Sooner or later she will have to enter the field of world politics. What will she find there? Nations, not a few now, and there are going to be more, who count their armed by millions, and their battleships by scores. Is she going to compete with the armaments of the great world Powers, or is she going to take a back seat, and a back seat, mind you, not only in war, but in peace? The power of nations is even more illustrated in the daily operations of peace than in the rare struggles of war. Wars between great nations are going to be rarer and rarer as time passes. They will be very rare occurrences, but every year and every day, not only on the rare occasions that nations actually fight, the power of fighting exercises its silent, decisive influence on the history of the world. It is like the cash reserve of some great solvent bank. How often is it necessary to produce millions and actually use them? And it is credit which determines the power and influence of nations just as it does the fate of any business. Credit in business rests ultimately on the possession and command of cash, and so the influence and strength of a nation, its power to defend its rightful interests depends ultimately on that fighting strength in war, which it nevertheless may never be called upon to use. Look what is happening in Europe to-day. International boundaries are being altered, solemn treaties torn up, but not a shot has been fired, probably not a shot will be fired, but the strong will prevail and the weak will go to the wall.

Is Canada, as she grows and her external relations increase, going to allow herself, I will not say to be dictated to, but just to be hustled and pushed off the pavement, whenever it suits any strong power, or is she going to rely for protection on some friendly neighbor such as the United States? I do not think that course would be consonant with the dignity or self-respect of Canadians. But are they, then, to be compelled to compete with armaments on the scale of the great World Powers, to have to turn aside from the development of this great country, which demands all the energies and resources of a far larger population than it has, in order to build up great armies and navies? Not at all. There is another alternative, easier, much easier, much more natural and much more effective.

I have said that Canada is not unique in being a great country. But she is unique in being one of a group of countries which have a strong foothold in every corner of the world. That group only needs to hold together and be properly organised in order to command with a comparatively small cost to its individual members, all the credit and all the respect, and therefore all the power and all the security which credit and respect along can give a nation among the nations of the world. No doubt Canada, if she is to take her place in such a union, will have to develop, as I believe she will desire to develop, her own fighting strength, but not to a greater extent than would be necessary in any case, or even than would be desirable for the development of her own manhood, and certainly nothing like to the same extent as would be absolutely necessary if she stood in an isolated position. Without any loss of individuality, without any excessive strain upon her resources, it is within her power to enjoy all the glory and all the benefits of that position, not only on this Continent, but throughout the world, to which every born subject of the Crown, Canadian or Australian, not less than an Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman, is by birth entitled. Her career would be greater, far greater, as a member, perhaps in time the leader, of that group of powerful though pacific nations than she ever could be in an isolated existence.

One word in conclusion, to obviate any misunderstanding. If I contemplate a future in which Canada will contribute more than she does to-day to the fighting power of the Empire, do not suppose that I underestimate what Canadians have done or what they are even now doing to add to the prestige, potentiality and strength of that great union of States to which Canada belongs. I should be the last to forget, and I will never forget what Canadians did at a supreme crisis in the history of the Empire in South Africa. Much more when I fully realise that the remarkable development of a great country like this within the Empire is in itself a constant and almost immeasurable addition to its reputation and prestige throughout the world.

The last thing that would occur to me would be to lecture Canadians on their duty to their country. It is in no such spirit I have ventured to point out that the greatness of the Empire to which they belong is a matter of deep concern to

Canadians as Canadians, whether they be of British origin or not, and that there is no contract, but rather a necessary connection between Canadian and Imperial patriotism. Let that once be recognised, and I have no doubt whatever that the people of Canada will draw for themselves the inferences which their interests and their dignity alike dictate. They will claim, and no doubt rightly claim, to have a greater voice in controlling the policy of the whole Empire. I am of opinion that that will be an unmitigated advantage. I could quote instances, but it will take me too long, in which I think the Imperial policy would never have gone astray if the opinion of the younger nations could have been brought to bear upon it. It seems to me that it is high time that those who guide the destiny of the Empire should learn to look at the international problems, not only from the point of view of the United Kingdom and its immediate dependencies, but from that of the Empire at large. The younger nations will wish to make their voices heard, and the sooner they do it the better. And in proportion as they claim an influence on the Imperial policy they will recognise of themselves the necessity of increasing the Imperial strength.

I thank you for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to me. I hope I have not trespassed too much upon your time. The questions I have discussed are questions about which there must be great differences of opinion here as in any other portion of the Empire. I have stated my own position, and have stated it frankly, and I leave these matters for your own consideration; the necessity of national strength not only for purposes of war, but for purposes of peace and peaceful development; and the inference, which your own history affords, that there is no incompatibility between local and national interests, as there is in my opinion no incompatibility between the patriotism of Canada and patriotism for the Empire."



MR. ALLEYNE IRELAND ON

Ruling Races and the North

NOVEMBER 3RD, 1908

MR. IRELAND said he had addressed other Canadian Clubs and had been well received. He thought that was because he did not attempt to lecture Canadians on Canadian affairs. To-day he would take them out to something different to what they were used to, and yet to something in which, as British subjects, all were interested.

The British Empire presented a different problem to that which confronted many other nations of the world, in that it was composed of many races, and a race far inferior in numbers to some others within it ruled them all. It was a mistake of geographers and poets to divide the world into East and West, for who was to draw the line? If you drew the line east and west you would find great men in every country, but if they divided it North and South, what a difference it would make. Draw a line at 30 degrees north and south of the Equator, or isothermal degrees of 70 Fahrenheit mean temperature. This would include by far the greater portion of the population of the whole world.

There is not in that heat belt, said the speaker, a single race able to maintain its own political institutions. You ask why is it that people in countries of over 70 Fahrenheit are not able to govern themselves, or you may say that Central America is an exception, but it is not, for it is really governed by Spaniards. Take the heat belt in Africa and Asia and you find the white men governing everywhere. He pointed out that the possible exceptions to this rule were Abyssinia, a very remote country, and Siam, also remote. Why was it that these people were not able to maintain their own political institutions? Was it because the whites were superior in the arts of war? That might be so, but if they looked at the intellectual aspect also, they would find that there was not a country of

higher temperature than 70 degrees Fahrenheit that during the past 50 years, to go no farther than that, had added anything of value to the world's knowledge or that had produced a single great warrior or poet or artist.

Where some development had been made among tropical races as in ancient Egypt, their evolution was different to ours. They seemed to reach a certain point and then stop, having seemingly exhausted the possibilities of progress latent in them. This condition gave rise to some interesting considerations from an Imperial aspect. We should learn that we cannot attempt to place in one category nations tropical and nations non-tropical. He would not attempt to discuss whether it was better to have our civilization or that of India or Malay. He would not even say that our civilization was the right one; he was not even sure that in the course of long ages the civilization of the races of Northern Asia might not prove to be superior to ours. We must, however, ask ourselves if the government of the world was to be vested in men of Northern climes. If we agree to that, and then go into the tropics and try to fasten our institutions on those people, we shall meet with disaster. If we go into a country like India, for example, that should be governed by autocratic institutions, and place in the hands of the people works of John Stewart Mills and other political economists, we shall only breed confusion. Because the Indian administrator must get his work done by authority, and if you teach the Indian child that the last thing he should obey is authority, it would be easy to foresee the result.

I wish to point out, said the speaker, that there is a great illusion about this question of misgovernment in India. There seems to be a certain cast of mind that is constantly feeding itself on other people's grievances. Some of these people go abroad and get into a great fret about the misfortunes of our colored brethren. If the white traveller will go and live in these countries he will find that there is no tyranny instituted there by the European races that is at all comparable to what has been instituted by the natives themselves.

As an instance of this, he mentioned the Malay Peninsula. Until the Englishman went there, there was no such thing as right opposed to the wishes of the Sultan. The Sultan could go into the house of a subject and take away his cow, his son

or his daughter, as he pleased, and it was looked upon as a misfortune rather than an injustice. He thought this agitation for self-government in the Tropics that was going on in England and the United States, was to be deplored; for in all the centuries that these tropical races had ruled themselves they had never developed a single principle of democracy. The people protected themselves from their superiors in their own way. For example, he might go away and his servant burn his house down. The people all round would blame that servant as a bad man, but if the owner of the house began to kick and curse the man, the sympathy would all be with the latter, and they would turn on the master, on the ground that the worst fault a man could commit was to lose his temper. In India they protected themselves by the caste system. The inter-dependence of these casts was so close that if one of them went on strike, it paralysed the whole business of the country. For example, if some one were to offend the burying caste, and one who did not belong to that caste were to undertake to bury a man, the baker would refuse to supply him with bread, the dealer would cut off his supplies, the clothier his clothing and he would be left helpless. It would thus be seen that these people had means of protecting themselves from oppression that were peculiarly their own.

I would like, said the speaker in conclusion, to see Canadians take a more active interest in the affairs of the Empire than they appear to do. Though I meet Australians and people from South Africa in official positions in India and the Tropical Colonies, it is very seldom indeed that one meets with anyone from Canada. It is perhaps only natural, as Canada has so much to do in developing her own resources; but, as Canada is a part of the Empire, I am very anxious to see more Canadians going into the service of the Empire in these countries. I would like you to interest yourselves in this, and you will see that there is a great deal of fascination and interest in the study of dependent races



Constitution.

1. This Club shall be called the Canadian Club of Vancouver.

2. It is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.

3. (a) There shall be two classes of members—active and honorary,

(b) Any man, at least eighteen years of age, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who is in sympathy with the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for membership.

(c) Honorary membership may be conferred on such persons as in the opinion of the Club may be entitled to such

4. Application for membership must be made through two members of the Club in good standing, and after approval by the Committee, must be submitted to a meeting of the Club for election. A ballot may be taken at the request of any member, and one black ball in ten shall exclude.

5. (a) Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall neither vote nor hold office.

(b) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of two dollars.

(c) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid the annual fee, such fee being due and payable on or before the day of the annual meeting in each year.

(d) Only members in good standing shall be eligible for office, or have the right to vote at any meeting of the Club.

6. (a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Literary Correspondent, Treasurer, Secretary and seven others holding no specific office. These officers together with the last retiring President, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(b) The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the *First Tuesday in November*, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

(c) Nomination shall be made by a nominating committee, composed of all the past Presidents and of five members to be appointed at a meeting to be held at least one week previous to the annual meeting. Their report shall be received at the annual meeting and either adopted in its entirety or after amendment on motion and ballot.

(d) In case of demission of office, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The person so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting.

7. (a) Subject to special action by the Club, the conduct of its affairs shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

(b) The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

8. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:—

(a) The President, when present, shall preside at all the meetings and shall inform the club of the proceedings of the Executive Committee since the last report, receive and read motions and cause the sense of the meeting to be taken on them, preserve order and direct the proceedings of the meeting in regular course. There shall be no appeal from the ruling of the Chair unless requested by at least five members and carried by a two-thirds vote.

(b) In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall preside and perform the duties of the President and have his privileges.

(c) In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a chairman for the meeting shall be chosen by the open vote of those present.

(d) The Literary Correspondent shall have charge of all the correspondence of a literary character and shall edit any literary matter issued by the Club, and in a general way promote and guard the interests of the Club in the daily and periodical press.

(e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due the Club, issue receipts therefor, and pay all accounts authorized by the Executive.

(f) The Secretary shall take Minutes at all meetings of the Club, as well as those of the Executive Committee. He shall issue notices of meetings and perform those duties usually appertaining to the office.

9. (a) The ordinary meetings of the Club shall be held as the Committee from time to time shall decide. Special meetings may be held at any time or place on the call of the President or on the call of the Executive Committee.

(b) No notice of ordinary meetings shall be necessary, but due notice in writing of all annual and special meetings shall be sent to each member of the Club.

(c) Ten members in good standing present at any meeting of the Club shall constitute a quorum.

10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting provided for in clause 6 (c) and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

11. This Constitution may be amended at the annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose by a two-thirds vote of the members present, after one week's notice of such amendment.



Report of Treasurer of Canadian Club, Vancouver, B.C., for the year 1908.

Receipts—

Balance in hand.....	\$280.27
Members' fees	906.00
Proceeds of Mrs. Wards' lecture	131.00
Proceeds from luncheons	575.50
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	\$1,892.77

Expenditure—

Donation to Quebec Battlefields	\$250.00
Rent of hall, Mrs. Wards' lecture	25.00
Cost of luncheons	1,057.57
Cost of notices to Members, collec- tions, etc., etc.	35.10
Balance in hand	525.10
	<hr/>
	\$1,892.77

T. E. JULIAN,
Treasurer.



Members of Canadian Club.

Alexander, B. C.
Alexander, R. H.
Armstrong, W. H.
Arnold, W. R.
Allen, Dr. Naboth
Astley, Wm.
Austin, A. E.
Allen, Fred.
Aubrey, Geo.
Arnaud, H. M.
Ackroyd, H. C.
Archibald, H. P.
Ardagh, H. V.
Atkins, J. E.
Allan, J. W.
Abbott, J. L. G.
Allan, Oscar B.
Anderson, R. F.
Armstrong, R.
Adamson, Robert
Anthony, R. G. S.
Argue, W. P.
Allan, W. G.
Bartlett, C. H.
Bell, Ed.
Blakemore, A. S.
Buscombe, Fred.
Buscombe, George
Baker, E. A.
Beecher, F. L.
Beacham, Rev. H.
Brenchley, A.
Beeman, H.
Burd, J. F.
Burns, W. E.
Bole, Judge W. N.
Burns, H. D.
Bell-Irving, H.
Buttar, W. S.
Busteed, F. F.
Buchan, Ewing
Brydone-Jack, Dr. W. D.
Boulton, F. W.
Boulton, W. W.
Bethune, Alex.
Beck, A. E.
Belyea, A. L.
Bull, A. E.
Bogardus, A. P.

Bolton, Dr. A. E.
Blanchfield, W. G.
Baker, Dr. A. R.
Brown, B. S.
Butchart, C. E.
Bell, C. D.
Blair, David
Busby, E. S.
Brown, E. N.
Bird, E. J.
Bloomfield, Edgar
Bremner, E. P.
Bell-Irving, Dr. Duncan
Bagnall, G. R. G.
Bower, George E.
Brown, G. W.
Boggs, Dr. G. W.
Blair, Gilbert
Bell, H. A.
Bishop, H. N.
Beasley, H. E.
Bond, I. N.
Banfield, J. J.
Brownlee, J. H.
Beveridge, James
Buchanan, J. D.
Breeze, J. D.
Boyd, John
Brittain, Rowland
Bond, Lambert
Buchanan, Leo.
Barr, Mat. J.
Bull, R. S.
Boyle, Dr. R. C.
Baker, S. A.
Baxter, T. S.
Burnett, Dr. W. P.
Brown, W. C.
Blair, W. A.
Billings, W. N.
Baird, W. J.
Burrill, W. E.
Bailey, Wm.
Bentley, W. H.
Braid, Wm.
Cartwright, C. E.
Campbell, D. K.
Cowan, G. H.
Cottrell, G. H.

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coy, Dr. W. F. | Dove, A. J. |
| Carry, H. | Dickens, B. F. |
| Clark, Dr. Judson F. | Dutton, A. H. |
| Camble, H. J. | Durrant, Charles W. |
| Castleman, A. J. | Douglas, C. S. |
| Ceperley, H. T. | Deacon, E. J. |
| Clubb, W. H. P. | Drier, Dr. E. Newton |
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| Creary, A. C. | Dawson, George H. |
| Cumming, Dr. A. | Drysdale, Gordon |
| Creagh, A. R. | Duff, Hon. Lyman P. |
| Cave, Brown-Cave | Devine, Harry T. |
| Camble, A. J. | Davidson, Hugh |
| Crysdale, B. F. | Daly, Harold Mayne |
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| Creighton, Douglas | Deeks, John F. |
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| Cooke, Ed. | Donelly, Pat |
| Coyle, E. J. | Dancey, Stanley N. |
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| Crickmay, F. G. | Deacon, W. S. |
| Cripps, G. W. | Dalby, Dr. W. S. |
| Clarke, George B. | Dalton, W. T. |
| Cayley, H. T. | ElkinDresser, Walter W. |
| Clarke, H. C. | Elkins, A. W. |
| Cooper, H. H. | Elkins, Frank D. |
| Chipman, J. E. | Elkins, J. E. |
| Campbell, J. H. | Ellis, J. N. |
| Chambers, J. E. | Erskine, A. B. |
| Campbell, J. J. | Evans, A. K. |
| Campbell, J. B. | Elderton, C. R. |
| Campion, J. W. | Egan, Charles P. |
| Crosthwaite, J. H. | Eldridge, C. E. |
| Cunningham, J. A. | Evans, Frank W. |
| Campbell, Colin | Evans, F. G. |
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| Crehan, M. J. | Elliott, J. E. |
| Caple, Norman | Ellis, R. B. |
| Cooper, Percy F. | Eveleigh, Sydney Morgan |
| Clarke, R. C. | Fleck, Gordon |
| Craig, Roland D. | Flett, J. A. |
| Cater, S. A. | Fox, C. C. |
| Crowe, Sanford J. | Fife Smith, J. |
| Clarke, W. H. | French, A. |
| Cooke, W. | Findlay, James |
| DesBrisay, M. | Fell, James P. |
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| Dickson, D. F. | Fox, Charles H. |
| Davis, E. P. | Farrow, Charles H. |
| Davidson, H. R. | Fraser, George V. |
| Ditmars, W. C. | Fahey, J. T. |
| Duke, R. H. | Farris, J. W. De B. |
| Davidson, W. J. | Fillmore, C. L. |

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Fee, Thomas A.
Flumerfelt, W. E.
Fagan, W. L.
Farrell, Wm.
Ferrie, W. B.
Gall, George A.
Gillis, C. H.
Goodman, Charles
Garden, Charles
Grant, R. J.
Grimmett, D. W.
Gordon, George R.
Gray, John R.
Gorfrey, Wm.
Gunn, Wm. H.
Gibbs, George M.
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Garrett, A. E.
Garrett, Benjamin D.
Gillies, Dr. D. B.
Grant, Hon. David
Grant, D.
Greene, Frank
Gibson, G. F.
Greene, F. S.
Gillispie, F. J.
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Graham, J. M.
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Gallagher, J. L.
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Gallagher, W. H.
Germaine, W. L.
Gzowski, C. S.
Harris, R. W.
Harrison, F. E.
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Haight, W. M.
Howard, James
Herchmer, Col. L. W.
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Hill, A. E. B.
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Halse, George H.
Hutchison, T. H.
Hanna, Dr. R. S.
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Hendry, J. A.
Hendry, John
Hendry, A. J.
Henderson, Wm.
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Heddle, W. T.
Honeyman, R. A.
Hunter, Thos.
Howay, Hon. F. W.
Henderson, Alex. G.
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Harper, A. M.
Hammersley, A. St. G.
Haney, C. N.
Hubbs, C. S.
Hutchison, D. D.
Hartley, Francis
Harrison, George S.
Hunter, George W.
Hobson, G. V.
Hulme, Herbert D.
Henderson, Hon. Alex.
Haddock, H. J.
Hall, J. D.
Haddon, James
Hunter, J. J.
Hunt, S. Lucas
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Henderson, Leslie G.
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 Shore, Willfred

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 Wade, F. C. (K.C.)
 Woodrow, John C.
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 Wilson, Rev. George A.
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 White, A. E.
 Winearls, Ed.
 Wilson, Rev. R. J.
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